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DR. GRAVES KILLS HIMSELF

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CELL IN THE JAIL AT DENVER.

The Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Barnaby Appeals His Case to a Higher Court—Leaves a Letter Saying that the Cause of His Suicide Was "Persecution," Under Which He Had Become Worn Out—Statement to the Public in which He Defends Himself.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 3.—Dr. T. Thacher Graves, alleged to be the poisoner of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby of Providence, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail last night, presumably by taking poison. He was found stiff and cold at 9 o'clock this morning. On his person was the following letter:

DENVER, Col., Aug. 9, 1893.

To the Coroner of Denver:

DEAR SIR: Please don't hold an autopsy on my remains. The cause of death may be rendered as follows: "Died from persecution. Worn out. Exhausted." Yours respectfully,

T. THACHER GRAVES, M. D.

There were also letters to Mrs. Graves, wife of the doctor; to Jailer Crews, and an address to the public.

That the prisoner had long contemplated taking his own life is evident from the date of the letter to the public—Aug. 6.

The letter addressed to Capt. Crews, the jailer, is dated Aug. 29. It is as follows:

"It would keep a man busy to follow Stevens and answer the lies which he unblushingly peddles out to the papers. One or two, however, need attention, and they are easily proved to be lies. I was a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, also the Connecticut State Medical Society. I never made application to the Rhode Island State Medical Society for admission.

"My lawyers have the full reports showing that I neither wronged the estate of Mrs. Barnaby and that the estate now owes me outside of the legacy by will. The public sees what I have to expect from the villainous, cowardly falsehoods of Stevens. I cannot expend more money fighting him.

"I must take the only means to prove it for my wife and dear, honored, aged mother."

Dr. Graves was awaiting his second trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Barnaby, who at the time of her death was visiting friends in Denver. She died April 19, 1891. On April 9 she drank from a bottle of whisky that had come by mail from Boston, and that was labeled "Wish you a happy New Year. Please accept this fine old whisky from your friends in the woods."

The whisky contained a solution of arsenic. Dr. Graves was accused of sending the bottle. After one of the most famous trials in the criminal annals of the country, Dr. Graves was convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged. The Supreme Court granted him a new trial, which was to begin the latter part of this month.

The doctor left everything in order before he died. When he was found he was clad in his trousers and a dress shirt. He lay on his right side in a posture he usually assumed after retiring. There was a slight froth on his lips, which might just as easily come from natural causes as from poison. There were paper sacks of fresh peaches and pears on his table, the gift of his wife on her late visit yesterday.

Capt. Crews, the jailer, was the last person to see Dr. Graves alive, according to the statements made to the Coroner. He passed the cell at 2 o'clock this morning, and then the unfortunate man appeared to be all right.

For some time he had been looking pale, but he did not complain of being ill. About a week ago Dr. Dulin, the County Physician, remarked about his paleness, and asked him if he did not think that a little iron would do him good.

"To the dogs with physic!" he replied.

A "trusty" prisoner, named Bridges, who waited on the doctor, said that Dr. Graves had not complained to him recently, nor had he appeared to be cast down by the action of the County Commissioners yesterday in granting the appropriation to pay the expenses of the Eastern witnesses of the prosecution.

He, however, must have been troubled by this action, and this is supposed to be one of the reasons why he decided to kill himself. It was stated in the proceedings of the County Commissioners yesterday that no action was taken on the request of the doctor that the county pay the expenses of his Eastern witnesses. It is now learned that no formal request was ever made for such assistance.

The date of the doctor's letter to the Coroner was only a short time after County Commissioner Twombley went East to see the witnesses for the prosecution and ascertain whether or not they would attend the trial. Just before Mr. Twombley's return, the doctor, in an interview, exhibited symptoms of being disturbed over the results of Mr. Twombley's trip. He said in the interview that he believed the prosecution would bring here a lot of witnesses to slander him, and he said it would be only fair for the County Board to pay the expenses of his witnesses if they paid the expenses of the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mrs. Graves, wife of the doctor, was informed of her husband's death just before noon. She was at the house of Attorney Thomas Macon, who has ably defended her husband, where she has been staying for some time past. The poor woman was deeply affected by the news, and for a time nobody could comfort her.

The letter left by the doctor, directed to his wife, was handed to her and she was greatly affected by it. The letter addressed to the public is as follows:

To the Public:

In the Spring of 1891 I made the trip to Denver, actuated by a desire to appear before the Grand Jury to do all in my power to assist in solving the Barnaby murder mystery.

Arriving in Denver, my lawyers refused to allow me to go before the Grand Jury. I soon found myself indicted for murder. Surprised, astonished, I said to my lawyers: "Of course it cannot amount to anything, for truly I had nothing to do with the death of Mrs. Barnaby."

I little dreamed what was in store for me. I did not know what can be accomplished by political influence, with money, and a man to "play the Prince" with his wife's money. The District Attorney, at that time, was Iky Stevens, a young leading politician, ambitious, full of devilish schemes and cunning, a man who never has hesitated to do any kind of dirty work to advance himself and who was surrounded by the vilest men in the West as his tools.

At the trial which followed we found everything completely and absolutely under his control, the reporters, the bailiffs, the court officials—except the Clerk of the court—the deputies, the 'honorable' Judge, and the jury. Since the trial we have learned that no man was put on the jury unless he had first agreed to favor Stevens.

"Promises of political preferment for value received were freely offered and taken.

"Forty years ago a man named Perrin, in Connecticut, and my father had some trouble over some land. The son worked himself on to the jury and paid the old debt in full, after the usual manner of such men. This we did not know until long after the trial. I am informed that since the trial some of the jurors have received political appointments from Stevens and some are professional jurors, getting upon the jury in cases where he always wins his case. These things are well known in Denver.

What possible chance did a stranger stand against Stevens, backed by such a Judge and purchasable jury? Conrad boasted that he expended $65,000 among detectives, witnesses, Judge, and jury. He always omitted to remark that the money belonged to his wife, and that he was playing for a one-hundred-and-sixty-thousand-dollar stake.

The Supreme Court of Colorado, in the most emphatic, scathing, and bitter words, pronounced the trial "unfair, unjust, and illegal," and ordered a new trial. My lawyers have found since the trial that $2,500 was paid out to only one witness.

They have the affidavits of numerous men that they were "sounded" as to whether, in case of their being summoned by a jury, they would favor Stevens, and this was done by Stevens's bailiffs.

The jury were under charge of one of the worst villains on earth, boarded at a hotel kept by one of the jury, and went to the theatre and around town pretty much as they pleased. For months and months I have languished in jail clamoring for a trial, until I have, little by little, learned of all these villainous things which appertained to the former trial, and I have not told half.

"Stevens, in the meantime, had advanced to be acknowledged as the supreme political boss, and controls to-day most of the Judges. They dare not decide against him, and so my motion for a new trial was defeated and impossible bail demanded, which the hard times rendered impossible to furnish, and I have been forced to remain in jail through this hot, sultry Summer until I must confess that my spirit is broken down.

"A new District Attorney has meanwhile been appointed, but he does not count. Stevens rules the more and the new one bobs up serenely as he is ordered, the same as the Judge. The people are indignant, but what can they do with this octopus?

At the present writing Stevens has gone East to coach one of the Commissioners and hoodwink him. He will return to Denver with a trunk full of lies, after having properly worked the papers. He will then cajole and deceive the Commissioners, and probably induce them to furnish him funds to commence again his nefarious prosecution.

Now I am tired of this whole business. They have exhausted me. Is it strange that I think it useless to continue the fight?

If it was a fair, stand-up, legal fight, I should have some chance, and would stand up to it. But it is not fair. It is as foul and dirty an affair as ever disgraced a court. The whole power of the court is in the hands of Stevens, and his nature never allows him to deal fair. He is an underhand sneak and always works by methods which gentlemen abhor and despise.

I am informed that the case may be continued for an indefinite period, that I may be dragged through mud and mire, tossed here and there among the lawyers, who keep it up for the newspaper notoriety which they serve.

Now I am tired of it. I have freely expended a fortune in fighting them, but the courts will compel me to expend more.

What I have left will go to my noble little wife and my poor, suffering mother. There is one way that I can stop the expenditure. Allow me to repeat that which I have always said publicly and privately:

"Upon my solemn Masonic oath, I, T. Thacher Graves, did not have anything to do, in any way, shape, manner, nor deed, with the death of Mrs. Barnaby. I write this knowing what the future will soon have in store for me.

The people will believe, pity, and sympathize with me. They will know that even the strongest man can be beaten down by a cyclone of filth, mud, and persecution.

I leave little Iky Stevens to the people of Colorado. Please take care of him.

T. THACHER GRAVES, M. D.,
Harvard University.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Death of Mrs. Barnaby, Conviction of Graves, Preparations for New Trial.

The death of Dr. Graves ends one of the most remarkable murder cases on record. For over two years it has been before the public, and at times whole columns have been printed about it every day throughout the United States.

The first notice of the case was on April 25, 1891. On that day the fact was made public that Mrs. Barnaby had died of arsenic poisoning sixteen days before.

On April 9 Mrs. Barnaby went out driving with her friend Mrs. G. S. Worrell of Chester, Penn. The two ladies were staying at the Denver residence of Charles J. Worrell, a son of Mrs. Worrell, who was engaged in the real estate business in the Colorado town. Just before the ladies had started out a package was received by mail for Mrs. Barnaby, postmarked Boston. On opening it a flask was found inside. There was nothing to indicate from whom the flask came or what it contained except a label, on which was written:

"With best wishes accept this fine old whisky from your friends in the woods."

The package was put in the buggy which the ladies were about entering, when it was handed to Mrs. Barnaby by Mrs. Edward J. Worrell, the daughter-in-law of the elder Mrs. Worrell. When the two ladies returned from their drive they each took a drink from the flask. Soon after they were taken violently ill. Mrs. Worrell recovered, but Mrs. Barnaby died.

An examination showed that her death was due to arsenical poisoning.

The flask from which she had taken the fatal drink was turned over to an expert for examination. He pronounced that it did not contain whisky at all. It was simply a strong arsenical solution colored to resemble whisky.

The Denver authorities at once set inquiries on foot to find out all about Mrs. Barnaby. They learned that she was the widow of J. B. Barnaby, a millionaire clothing merchant of Providence.

At the time of her husband's death Mrs. Barnaby had been for years an invalid, half her body being paralyzed. He left her an allowance of $2,500 a year, because, as it was explained, she had shown herself weak, and he feared that if he left her more she would become the victim of unscrupulous sharpers. The rest of his large property Mr. Barnaby willed to his three daughters, two of whom, Mrs. Mabel Conrad of Billings, Mon., and Miss Maud Barnaby, survive.

Mrs. Barnaby accepted the terms of the will without protest until after she met Dr. Graves. The latter had come only a comparatively short time before to Providence. His reputation with his brother physicians was not of the best. In fact, he was openly charged with being a quack. Notwithstanding this, however, he soon made many friends in Providence. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a number of secret societies. He used these organizations, it was alleged, to force himself into prominence.

He was introduced to Mrs. Barnaby by a woman who told her that the doctor could cure or at any rate benefit her physical condition. The widow was so well pleased with Dr. Graves's treatment that she made him her business agent. Under his direction she then began a contest of her husband's will. The daughters, rather than see the matter dragged into the courts, paid their mother $150,000 in cash.

Soon after, Mrs. Barnaby made a will leaving Dr. Graves $25,000. She fell completely under the doctor's control, and, as transpired subsequently, learned to fear him. He ruled her with a strict hand, and would not permit her the free use of the money which had been paid over to her.

Early in the Spring of 1891 Mrs. Barnaby went to California, taking with her her friend Mrs. Worrell, whom she had known many years, and a girl named Sally Hanley, whom Dr. Graves had engaged for her as maid or companion, in order, as it was afterward said, to have a spy on the widow's actions.

The doctor indignantly denied his connection with the crime and was among the foremost to demand an investigation. Notwithstanding this, the Denver Grand Jury indicted him. He went West and was arrested in Denver in May, 1891.

Pending his trial he was released on $30,000 bail. The trial was begun on Nov. 24, 1891, and lasted until January, 1892, when he was convicted, on circumstantial evidence, of murder in the first degree. After numerous delays in technicalities he was sentenced to be hanged on April 19.

An appeal was taken, and the matter was kept in the courts until Jan. 18 of this year, when the Colorado Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the lower courts and ordered a new trial on the ground that improper testimony had been admitted, and that the trial judge had erred in his charge to the jury.

The doctor was immediately released on bail, and it was generally prophesied that the case was ended and that he would never be brought before the bar again.

The first trial had cost the county authorities an immense sum, and even District Attorney Stevens, who had conducted the prosecution, said that the matter would probably never be heard from again.

In the face of this the doctor's rearrest after he had been at liberty for some months caused considerable astonishment.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.
Special excursion trains leave New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Sept. 6 and 13; arrive Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. Tickets good ten days with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—Adv.

WILD DASH OF ELECTRIC CAR

TWO PERSONS KILLED AND SIX MORE MORTALLY HURT.

Motorman Lost Control of the Car Through the Failure of the Brake to Work—It Rushed Down a Hill at Tremendous Speed, Cut a Telegraph Pole in Two, and Then Dashed Into a Saloon—None of the Passengers Escapes Injuries and Over Twoscore Are Hurt by the Runaway.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—What will prove, perhaps the most disastrous streetcar accident ever recorded took place in this city this evening at 7 o'clock.

An electric car dashed down a hill at frightful speed, left the track, broke a telegraph pole, and shot into a saloon, wrecking both itself and the structure it struck.

As a result of the collision, two people are dead, six are injured beyond recovery, and nearly forty more are injured, many of them dangerously. The killed are:

DUBLIN, Mrs. SARAH.
MALONEY, MARIA.

Among the injured are:

BECKLEY, CLARA, skull fractured; fatal.
BECKLEY, Mrs. MARY, skull fractured and internal injuries; will die.
BEST, ALLAN, skull fractured and legs broken; will die.
BEST, LOUISA, fractured skull and internal injuries; will die.
BUNMAN, ALBERT, fractured leg.
BUNMAN, HAROLD, right leg fractured.
COOKSEY, JENNIE, slight injuries.
DEVINE, GEORGE.
EHRHART, LOUISA, left thigh broken, right leg lacerated.
FORD, EDNA, both thighs fractured; internal injuries. Probably will die.
GERTZ, CARRIE, right leg and left arm broken.
IMBACH, LILLIE, serious injuries.
JOHNSON, LIZZIE, skull fractured, will die.
LEVINI, JAMES.
MAHONEY, Mrs. JOHN.
MAHONEY, MARY.
M'DAVITT, JAMES.
PAUL, Mrs. CLARA, and five children
REED, CLARA, right arm lacerated.
REED, FANNIE, body badly bruised.
RICHARDS, Mrs. WALTER, skull fractured and internal injuries. Probably will die.
SMITH, CHARLES H.
TULL, LESLIE, contusions of face and neck.

There were over fifty people in the car and not one of them escaped injury. The motorman and conductor jumped just before the car struck the pole, and thus escaped a horrible death.

The car was smashed into splinters, as was the front of the saloon and the bar, and from the debris at once arose cries and moans that told those within hearing that a terrible accident had occurred.

Six patrol wagons were upon the scene within a few minutes, and the dead and dying quickly transferred to the City Hospital, where the entire medical corps was soon busily engaged in rendering such assistance as was in its power.

It was soon after the Eden Park Sunday afternoon concert had closed, and the audience as usual made a rush for the cars "down town."

Avondale Electric Car No. 644 was soon filled with people, and Motorman George Devine ran without incident until he reached the grade a mile long that descends into the business portion of the city.

Suddenly the brake became unmanageable and the heavy car began to descend with perilous speed.

Conductor Charles H. Smith ran to his comrade's assistance, but the brake was obstinate, and the two men turned their attention to the frightened passengers.

By persuasion and force the passengers were kept in their seats while the car, now swaying to and fro, shot down the hill with awful velocity until reaching the intersection of Hunt and Broadway, it left the track, and, smashing a telegraph pole which stood in its path into two pieces, plunged into the saloon of George Schmidt at 351 Broadway.

Coroner Querner has already begun an investigation of the accident. The motorman claims that the car had attained no unusual momentum when the brake refused to do its office.

Of the six given above as fatally injured it is believed that not one can survive for forty-eight hours, while others of the injured may develop more dangerous wounds than appeared at the first hasty examination.

CONEY ISLAND'S GLORY DEPARTS.

The "Beginning of the End" of the Season Has Evidently Been Reached.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 3.—There was ample evidence here to-day that the highest tide of prosperity this season had been reached. From now on the crowds of visitors to Coney Island will continue to grow less and less, until the first blast of cold weather drives every one away except the Chief and his faithful followers.

There were thousands of people here to-day, but the crowd was small compared to the gatherings of Sundays in July and early August. It was not a profitable crowd for the fakirs, either, for it was only by the most violent use of lungs and the most alluring offers that they secured any nickels and dimes at all. Even the business at the restaurants and cafés was somewhat dull. It was too cool to drink beer, and, for some reason, most people seemed to have tired of the Coney Island cuisine.

The effects of the great storm are still to be seen along the beach. The damage to the piers has not yet been repaired, while in other places people have made no more repairs than were absolutely necessary. They all realize that the season is drawing to a close, and they intend to spend no more money than they are forced to in order to continue business to the end.

There was a good surf to-day, and many people went in bathing. The water was cold, however, and most of the bathers came out of the breakers with blue noses and chattering teeth.

At Manhattan Beach, Sousa's Band attracted a crowd to hear the famous musicians at their last Sunday concert this season. The band leaves for St. Louis Tuesday morning. Their last performance will be given to-morrow, and a special programme has been arranged.

The Election in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 3.—Returns received here to-day from every section of the State show that the smallest vote ever cast at a general election in Arkansas was polled yesterday for Henry C. Bunn and Carroll D. Wood for Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court respectively.

The farmers were too busy with their crops to lose time voting for Democratic candidates who had no opposition.

The total vote will not exceed 30,000. The vote of 1892 was about 160,000.

Celebrating Louis Kossuth's Birthday.

The New-York Society and Theatrical Amateur Association celebrated last evening the ninety-first birthday of the illustrious Hungarian patriot Louis Kossuth by an entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. There was a very large attendance, and the Hungarian national songs and speeches were loudly applauded. After the entertainment there was a ball.

Don't say you can't afford to visit the World' Fair. Have you heard of the New-York Central's half fare ($20) excursions, Sept. 5 and 11!—Adv.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON LABOR.

Discusses the Position of the Catholic Church on the Movement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Columbus Hall in the Memorial Art Palace was crowded to-night at the final meeting of the Labor Congress.

"The Church and the Labor Movement" was the subject under discussion. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, who made the chief address, was the first speaker. He was followed by the Rev. J. P. Coyle of Massachusetts, Dr. Emil G. Hirsh of Chicago, and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss of Boston. Archbishop Ireland said, in part:

"The cause of labor the Catholic Church has solemnly espoused. Her supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII. has spoken in the encyclical on the condition of labor. We have the clear statement of her convictions of ages, and of her intelligence of present evolutions of society and of the duties of Christians in present times.

"Leo XIII., a thinker and a statesman, as well as a Pontiff, has treated one after another of the great questions which vex men's minds, and no question has he treated with so much elevation of mind and so much warmth of affection as that of labor. His high intelligence, his commanding position as prince of the Church, he has put in the service of labor; better yet, he has given to labor his heart.

"In your labor movements, believe me, you need above all else vital, lasting principles, immovable as eternal truth and potent as the emanation of the Infinite Will, ruling all humanity and all classes of humanity, and calling back imperiously to the tribunal of duty the children of men from the turmoil of passion and the waywardness of erring steps to which they may have been seduced. Principles, speaking through authorized channels in tones strong and impressive, bear fruit sooner or later. Principles are the need of the hour.

"Humanity was never tempted as it is to-day to drift from its moorings, and hence the many and disastrous failures.

"Leave religion aside and substitute in its place the cold, brutal materialism in which man is as a blade of grass in the field, as the grain of dust tossed up from the wayside, or hazy, meaningless agnosticism, in which the possible Master of the universe is not to be considered by us in our daily life, the world of men becomes the arena of conflicting atoms, here each one is conscious only of its own ease of position, and all engage in wild conflict for the survival of the fittest. Religion blotted out, the social philosopher sees nothing in the laborer save an economic machine of no value beyond its power to produce at smallest cost to its owner or employer. At the very foundation of the labor question lies the proper appreciation of the individual man.

"Workingmen, hold fast to the observance of the Sunday; it is your day more than the day of men of other conditions of life. The Sunday effaced or diminished, you are in abject perpetual slavery, or rapidly moving thither. Heed not the specious pleas addressed to you in the name of your interests by men pagan in mind and barbarous in heart, who seek to win you over to the profanation of Sunday in order to be able to gratify their own lust of greed.

"No fitter, more fruitful, constitutional charter for labor could I propose than Leo's encyclical. I beg leave to ask that you all honor it by reading its words of wisdom, justice, and charity."

NO NEWS OF THE STEAMSHIP ALVO.

Hurricane Said to Have Crossed Her Pathway—Captain of the Alvena Lost.

The Atlas Line steamship Alvo, which sailed from this port for Gonaives, Haiti, Aug. 16, is still on the list of missing ships. The Athos of the same line, which sailed for Gonaives Aug. 28, was expected to bring news of the overdue Alvo. The Athos arrived yesterday, but her officers had heard nothing of the Alvo and could throw no light on her disappearance.

One of the officers said that he had received a letter from an officer of the Alvena, which sailed from this port two days after the Alvo. Both vessels traverse the same route. The Alvena had encountered a hurricane which compelled her to lie to for eight hours. It was only the edge of the storm, the writer explained, that the Alvena met, and he is of the opinion that the Alvo had the full benefit of it.

The cabled report of Capt. Bishop of the Alvena having been carried overboard and drowned by a wave which broke over the vessel was confirmed by the officers of the Athos. They had no details of the accident.

Although the chances of the Alvo being still afloat diminish daily, those interested in her safety have not relinquished hope. A few years ago the Claribel of the same line broke her shaft and drifted for fourteen days before she was reported. She met some heavy gales during that time, but managed to ride them out in safety.

CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Erastus Wiman Advocates Their Establishment in New-York.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 3.—Erastus Wiman delivered an interesting address in Prohibition Park this afternoon upon the relative value and safety of savings banks and building and loan associations. He said there is $455,000,000 in the forty-one savings banks of New-York and Brooklyn, held by more than 1,000,000 depositors, and the capital of all the national banks in the country is only $700,000,000.

Mr. Wiman asserted that, while the hoarding of currency by the people had been condemned, the hoarding of money by the savings banks had been commended. He said it would not be surprising to find that the disappearance of currency within the last sixty days, which had affected the entire country, was more to be attributed to the supposed need of strengthening New-York and Brooklyn savings banks than all other causes combined.

In reference to building and loan associations, Mr. Wiman said he believed they were safer and more profitable. He proposed that the 114 churches in New-York south of Fourteenth Street should establish loan and building associations and erect large apartment houses.

NO CHOLERA IN JERSEY CITY.

The Health Authorities Satisfied the Disease Has Been Stamped Out.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 3.—The health authorities are satisfied that the cholera is stamped out. Dr. Biggs reported that the case of Mrs. Rhoda Black of 83 Fisk Avenue was merely cholera morbus in a light form, as shown by the bacteriological examination.

The quarantine in the West Bergen section of the city was consequently raised, but the sanitary squad will have supervision of the section until the end of the week.

James Lynch, the suspect who came from Baltimore and was found ill in the street, has been discharged from the Emergency Hospital.

The Inspectors made a tour of the quarantined localities to-day, but the only action taken was to destroy the bedding in the boathouse where Mrs. Lewis died two weeks ago.

The report in the case of Mrs. Josephine Smith, whose body was exhumed yesterday, may be given to the public to-morrow afternoon.

Swiss National Festival.

The United Swiss Societies of New-York celebrated yesterday their national festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. The park was gayly decorated with Swiss and American flags, and the visitors began to arrive early in the afternoon. The New-York societies were joined by the Swiss societies of Hudson County and Paterson, N. J., and toward evening the place was crowded.

The athletic young men amused themselves with gymnastic exercises and bowling, while others joined the ladies on the dancing platform. The sharpshooters competed for prizes in the shooting gallery.

The celebration will be continued to-day, and in the evening there will be a Swiss costume parade, in which men, women, and children will appear.

Were Voted Medals by Congress.

The annual meeting of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States will be held in this city Oct. 16 and 17. The organization is made up of 150 veterans of the civil war, each one of whom received a medal of honor voted by Congress for some special act of bravery. The members in this city will give a banquet to their companions.

Among those of this city who are members are Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John H. Cook, Col. J. L. Follett, Major John D. Terry, Col. E. M. Knox, Col. James Quinlan, Capt. Harvey M. Munsell, Patrick Gulley, Col. John M. Coyne, and John G. Morrison.

TRAIN ROBBERS IN KANSAS

KILL EXPRESS MESSENGER AND PLUNDER PASSENGERS.

San Francisco Express Captured at Mound Valley—Three Men Go Through the Cars and Take Money, Jewelry, and Other Valuables—A Kentucky Man Forced to Give up a Gallon of Choice Whisky—Ladies Were Not Exempt from Search—Statements of Some Victims.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 3.—When the west-bound San Francisco train arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, several hours late, it was learned that it had been stopped by robbers at Mound Valley, Kan., a small town near Oswego, Kan., and that the express messenger had been killed and the passengers compelled to part with what valuables they had.

Three bandits boarded the train at 4 o'clock this morning. C. A. Chapman of Joplin, Texas, was the express messenger. The men boarded the train at Mound Valley, and, with rifles leveled at the heads of the engineer and fireman, demanded that the train proceed until such time as they should order a halt.

Several miles from the station the train was stopped. The train hands were then robbed of everything they had, and, that done, the robbers went into the passenger cars and relieved the passengers of money, jewelry, and diamonds. Ladies were not exempt from search.

One terrified Kentuckian was compelled to turn over a gallon of old Robertson County whisky.

It is thought the robbers obtained about $500 in all. They were unable to get anything from the safe in the express car, as it defied their tools.

After going through the chair car and smoker the men disappeared and did not enter the sleeper. A Sheriff's posse was organized at Oswego and started in hot pursuit. Rufus Cone, Chief of Police of Wichita, was in the sleeper and was anxious to open fire on the bandits, but the conductor made a strong appeal to him to do nothing of the sort, as the robbers were fully armed and desperate and would surely answer gun for gun, and there was no telling who would be killed.

The mysterious part of the affair is the death of the express messenger. Only two shots were heard during the robbery and that was when the train was leaving Mound Valley. It is not known whether these shots came from the same gun or not.

While only one of the bandits was masked, no one could identify any of the men or give a good description of them.

After the robbery and while the conductor was engaged in calling his crew together, the express messenger was missed. It was thought he might have jumped from the train and it was decided to back to Mound Valley.

Near the depot all were startled and horrified to find the dead body of Messenger Chapman, a great hole torn in the back of his head, the result of a gunshot. He was taken on the train and carried to Pierce City, where his wife is visiting friends. Mr. Chapman was a man of high standing; he was only twenty-four years old. He had been married recently. He had hundreds of friends among the officers and employes of the Wells-Fargo Express Company.

John Gorman of Edora, Kan., giving an account of the robbery, said: "Three desperadoes boarded the smoker as the train left Mound Valley. Half a mile east the train was stopped. The robbers found their way barred to the express safe and started through the train, robbing the passengers of everything of value.

"'Hands up!' was ordered as the three men entered the first chair car. One robber went to the rear door to guard it while the other two did the work. Two men on the first seat had a small pistol each, which the robbers examined and handed back, saying, 'These squibs are no good.'

"I was relieved of $36 in money and my watch. The man next to me gave up $110, a good hat, and a bottle of Kansas prohibition whisky. The ladies in our car were all robbed. I think the robbers got about $500 in money and forty watches."

Mrs. Mallison of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, said:

"I was with my little girl in the centre of the first chair car. When asked for my money I told the robber he could not have it. He said, 'All right, sis!' The lady behind me had her purse and watch in a birdcage and saved them. I did not hear a shot fired.

"Only one of the robbers was masked. They were medium-sized and fairly dressed. They were very cool, and when they left our car one carried a valise he had taken from a passenger to put the plunder in."

Edgar Mayne of Wichita said:

"The colored porter was robbed first. I was in the second chair car, the last one robbed. The porter ran along the side of the car and told the conductor that robbers were aboard and the express messenger missing. The conductor hurried into the sleeper and locked the door behind him. Two men stood guard at the door with pistols and kept the robbers out. None of the ladies on our car was molested. After taking my pocketbook and watch the robber fancied a fine society pin I wore, and pinned it to his coat. They were very cool, and even jolly. When they left the train they walked slowly north and disappeared."

A Grand Army veteran en route to Indianapolis made a plea for the $3 he had, as it was all he had. The robber noticed his uniform and and respected his wish.

A gentleman not identified and a very sound sleeper, was asked to yield his purse, but continued to snore. The highwayman shook the sleeper roughly and the man awoke. Without a word he pulled out two gold pieces, told the robber it was all he had, and in half a minute was snoring as loud as ever.

National Guard Men Have an Outing.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 3.—On the steamer City of Worcester, which arrived here from New-York this morning, came Company D, Twelfth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, bent on a two days' outing at the pleasant grounds of Commodore David Banks, at Goshen Point.

After breakfasting on board the boat, the soldiers moved to the grounds in the rear of Commodore Banks's spacious residence, where tents had been pitched for their accommodation, and where they were made to feel at home during their stay. During the day they enjoyed themselves strolling around camp and becoming acquainted with New-London citizens who had been invited to meet them. The soldiers were royally entertained by Commodore Banks.

There will be target shooting to-morrow forenoon and in the afternoon an exhibition drill. Later in the day the company will have an extended parade through the streets of New-London and then start for home.

Satolli Going West Again.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, will leave Washington to-morrow on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on another Western trip, going first to Milwaukee, and thence to Green Bay. From Green Bay he will return to Chicago on Sept. 9, and on the following Sunday he will bless the new Church of St. Pius, and on Monday give confirmation at the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Somonauk, Ill.

He will go to Dubuque Sept. 16, to be present at the investiture of his Grace John Hennessey, Archbishop of Dubuque, with the sacred pallium by Cardinal Gibbons. From Dubuque the Delegate will return directly to Washington.

Families desiring pleasant rooms for the Fall months should inspect the Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th St. and Madison Av.; terms moderate.—Adv.

TO SUCCEED JUSTICE BLATCHFORD.

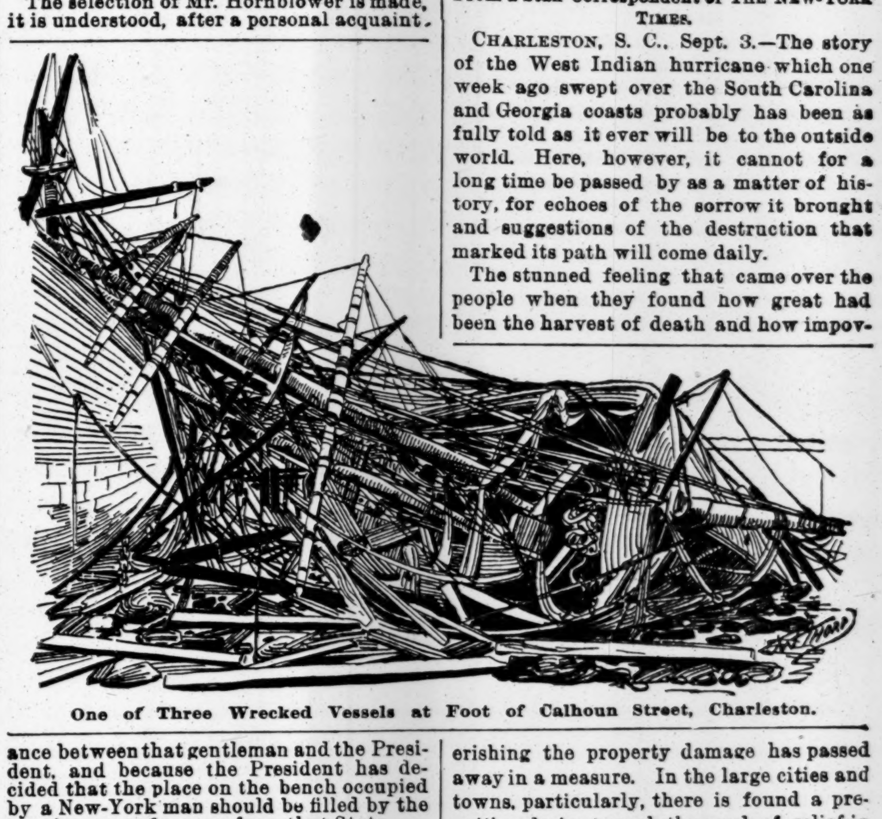
William B. Hornblower to be Appointed to the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—It is expected that before the week shall be over the President will appoint Mr. William B. Hornblower of the firm of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor of New-York to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed the late Justice Blatchford. This announcement, made upon the authority of a gentleman who furnishes excellent reasons for giving the information, will, it is probable, cause some astonishment to other persons who have been spoken of as likely to receive the appointment.

There was a report about here that Mr. Don M. Dickinson of Michigan had been offered the appointment, and that his visit to Washington a day or two ago was made for the purpose of declining to accept the place in consequence of his inability to surrender his private business.

That the appointment of Mr. Hornblower has not been altogether unexpected may be assumed from the fact that opposition to his appointment was expressed by some Western men, who asserted that he was a partner of Messrs. Choate and Bristow, and that he was interested in the effort of those lawyers to reopen the Chicago lake-front cases. But the friends of Mr. Hornblower answered at once that he was not a partner of either Choate or Bristow, and that he had no concern in the outcome of the lake-front cases.

The selection of Mr. Hornblower is made, it is understood, after a personal acquaintance between that gentleman and the President, and because the President has decided that the place on the bench occupied by a New-York man should be filled by the appointment of a man from that State.



One of Three Wrecked Vessels at Foot of Calhoun Street, Charleston.

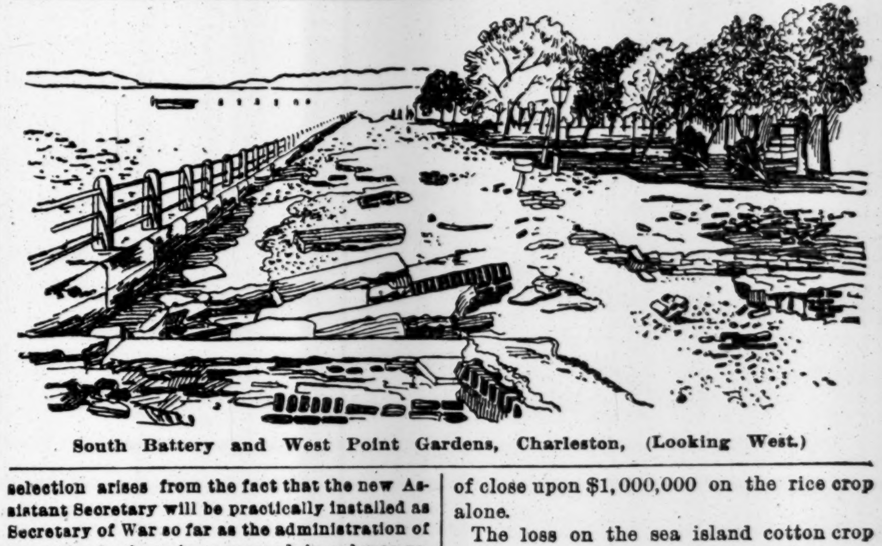
As the fact that Mr. Hornblower is to be chosen is not known here, and inquiry as to his fitness would at once make known the fact herein announced alone to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent, all that can be said in addition is that the President is assured that he has the ability and reputation to fit him for the high position to which he is to be elevated, and that he will do credit to the State from which he comes and the bench to which he is to go.

WAR DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

Mr. Lamont Exercising Great Care in Selecting an Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary Lamont has decided not to recommend the appointment of any of the present applicants for the office of Assistant Secretary of War, now filled by Gen. Lewis A. Grant.

The unusual care being taken in making the selection arises from the fact that the new Assistant Secretary will be practically installed as Secretary of War so far as the administration of executive business is concerned, in order to relieve Secretary Lamont of the onerous duty of transacting routine affairs and give him time to aid the President in public and political affairs.



South Battery and West Point Gardens, Charleston, (Looking West.)

Another appointment under the War Department, which will soon be made, is that of an Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Major. Already a host of candidates have appeared, but the fight has narrowed down to three. Capt. George S. Wilson of the Twelfth Infantry is backed by his personal friend Secretary Gresham; Capt. William P. Hall of the Fifth Cavalry has the support of Senator Blackburn, his father-in-law, while Capt. C. S. Burbank of the Tenth Infantry is indorsed by Speaker Crisp, who has an able and determined second in B. T. Cable of Illinois.

The issue of this interesting three-cornered contest is said to have been practically decided by the President in favor of Capt. Burbank.

Bound to Kill Herself and Did It.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 3.—Nellie Dorris, a mulatto girl, aged twenty, who escaped from the workhouse a year ago, was recognized by an officer on the street yesterday. He attempted to arrest her.

The girl fled and attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving cable train. She was not badly hurt. The officer arrested her and took her to jail. There the girl determined to end her life.

She swallowed a quantity of pins, thrust a long hatpin through her throat, and hanged herself from a bar on the door of her cell. She was cut down before life was extinct, but died last evening.

Chinamen Came in from Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 3.—Despite the vigilance of the United States customs officers along the Rio Grande, Chinamen still continue to come from Mexico into this country. It is estimated that no less than 500 of them have smuggled themselves across the border and made their way into the interior of the United States the last three weeks.

The Sheriff of Medina County captured four Chinamen yesterday who had just crossed the river and were making their way toward this city.

The Chinese colony in this city now numbers about 200. Two months ago there were only sixty Chinamen here. The new-comers all speak Spanish fluently.

Pawtucket to Chicago in a Rowboat.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Sept. 3.—Frank Apply of Rhode Island arrived in this port yesterday morning, having rowed the entire distance from Pawtucket, R. I., in a boat 18 feet long made of aluminium. He left Pawtucket June 3 and expects to be in Chicago Monday.

TONICS ARE FREQUENTLY NECESSARY IN this climate. Calisaya La Bilia, the best of all.—Adv.

BACK FROM THE MIGHTY DEEP

MORE BODIES RECOVERED ON THE COAST ISLANDS.

NUMBER CLOSE UPON EIGHT HUNDRED.

Damage to Property Will Foot up in the Millions.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING POOR.

Food Supplies and Clothing Sent Out for the Unfortunates Who Lost Their Homes and Means of Sustaining Life—Substantial Aid Expected from All Parts of the Country—Planters Estimate Immense Damage to the Rice Crop in the Ruined District.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—The story of the West Indian hurricane which one week ago swept over the South Carolina and Georgia coasts probably has been as fully told as it ever will be to the outside world. Here, however, it cannot for a long time be passed by as a matter of history, for echoes of the sorrow it brought and suggestions of the destruction that marked its path will come daily.

The stunned feeling that came over the people when they found how great had been the harvest of death and how impoverishing the property damage has passed away in a measure. In the large cities and towns, particularly, there is found a prevailing desire to rush the work of relief in behalf of those who have been left destitute, as well as the work of reconstruction.

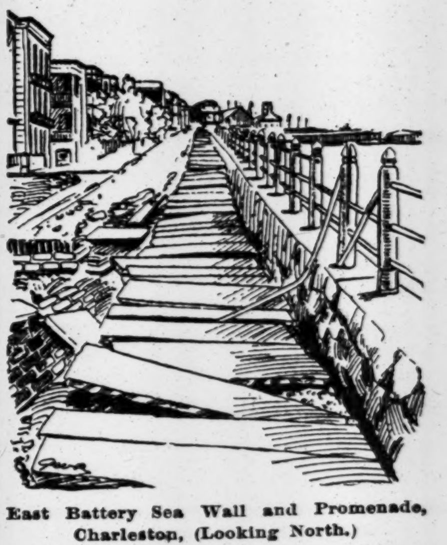
Reports from the sea islands say that bodies are still being found, but, it being seven days since the storm, they are not to be identified. They are quickly placed in the trenches and covered with earth, and an entry made by the Coroner.

This tally, for it can scarcely be called a record, now foots up close to 800 as the number of lives lost.

A staff correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked with the owners of many of the large rice plantations on the coast and sea islands to-day in order to get their estimates on the loss to the crops. The consensus of opinion was that the old crop had suffered fully 50 per cent. and the new crop fully 75 per cent. This means a loss of close upon $1,000,000 on the rice crop alone.

The loss on the sea island cotton crop will be about one-half as much.

This $1,500,000 is hardly more than an item in the total amount of destruction. The losses sustained by the railroads and the telegraph and telephone companies and the great phosphate industry were enormous. Leave all of these out of consideration, however, and take those on individual properties, such as dwellings, stores, and small and large craft, and the total would foot up a sum which can only be conjectured, but which anybody who has been through this country realizes will amount to many millions.



East Battery Sea Wall and Promenade, Charleston, (Looking North.)

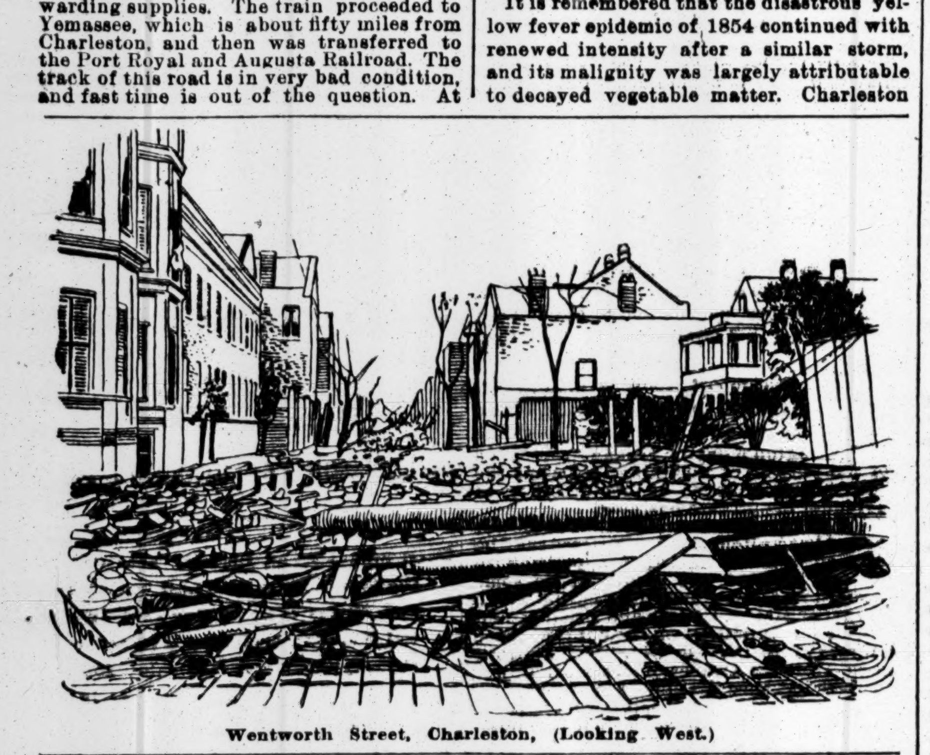
It is this loss which represents the material suffering of the people.

Reports of small wrecks along the coast continue to come in. Just how much and what damage was done to shipping will be more definitely known than now when, in about a week, a tug returns that is going from Savannah down through the sea islands to Darien, in behalf of the marine underwriters.

Relief of the kind which will be most appreciated is now being afforded the starving inhabitants of the sea islands. Money would be of comparatively little use to the people in their present straits. They require food and shelter first of all.

The citizens of Charleston have responded to the call in their usual prompt and generous way. Over $15,000 was subscribed at the first public meeting, and this amount was expended in the purchase of provisions. Many merchants made contributions of food and clothing, so that when the relief train started it was well supplied with plain but wholesome food and an abundance of clothing.

Great difficulty was experienced in forwarding supplies. The train proceeded to Yemassee, which is about fifty miles from Charleston, and then was transferred to the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad. The track of this road is in very bad condition, and fast time is out of the question. At



Wentworth Street, Charleston, (Looking West.)

Whale Branch a trestle nearly a mile long was washed out by the hurricane and it has not been repaired, although a large number of men are working night and day upon it. The relief train was halted and the supplies were carried, at great expense of time and muscle, to the tug Bristol.

It was not until this morning that the tug was ready to start down the Coosaw River for Beaufort and Port Royal. All along the route evidences multiplied that relief could not come any too soon.

One man came off in a boat from a point near the Brickyard River with a piteous appeal for food for his starving family.

"We've done had nothin' to eat 'ceptin' a few sweet taters since Monday, boss," he said to Capt. Hopkins.

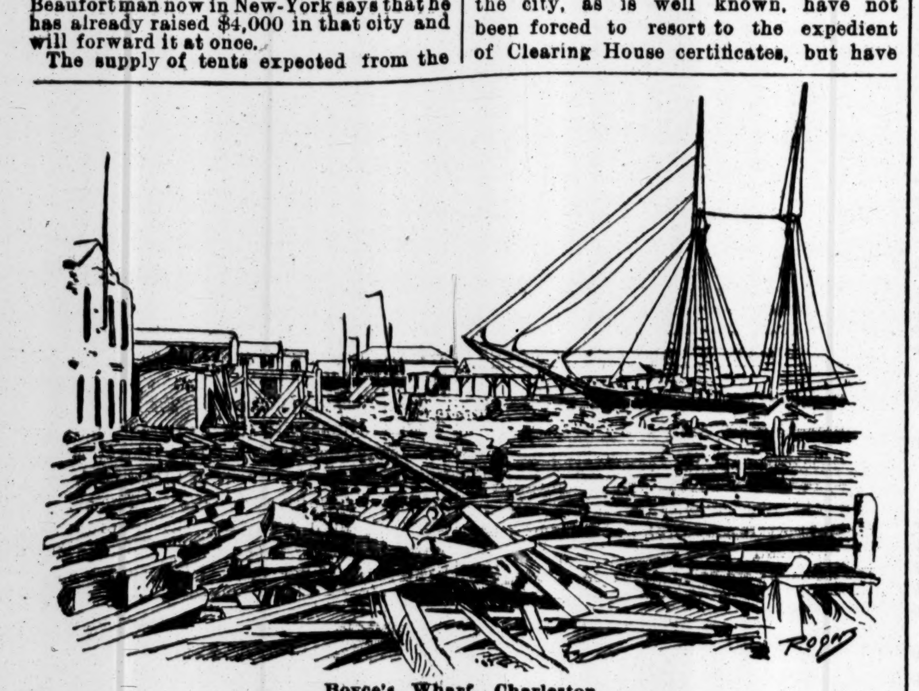
The Captain gave him a bag of grits and some potatoes and he rowed away with joy depicted on his face.

A white man who boarded the boat several miles above Beaufort said he had seen enough misery to last him a lifetime. According to his story there are several thousand men, women, and children on St. Helena Island alone who are literally starving. The provisions on the Bristol will all be distributed to-morrow.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Beaufort has already sent men to the islands where the suffering is supposed to be greatest. It will make its reports to-morrow morning. It is expected that supplies will begin to pour into Beaufort in a day or two.

Dispatches received here from all parts of the country indicate that the reports of the disaster have aroused much sympathy of a practical sort. A dispatch from a Beaufort man now in New-York says that he has already raised $4,000 in that city and will forward it at once.

The supply of tents expected from the



Boyce's Wharf, Charleston.

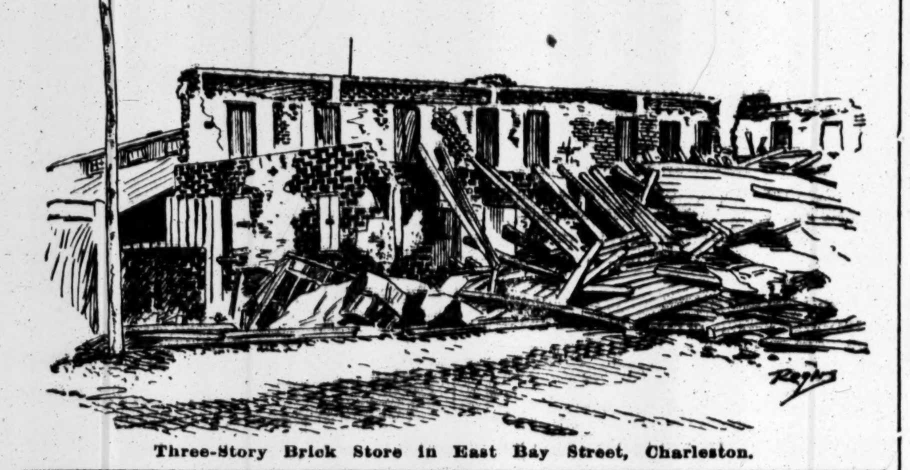
Government will be a blessing to the homeless islanders. The lack of shelter is one of the saddest features of the calamity.

The rain which set in Friday and continued without intermission until last night was accompanied by a chilly breeze from the northeast. It does not require much imagination to picture the misery of the people who were exposed to the storm.

Previous to the hurricane sea food was plentiful on the islands. Now that all the boats have been destroyed, it is impossible for the people to visit the fishing grounds. It will be some time before boats can be built, for material, nails, and the like have gone in the general destruction. If there were a hundred rowboats on the islands to-day the danger of starvation would be greatly lessened.

The action of Gov. Tillman in sending a special Commissioner to investigate the situation on the sea islands and report to him is variously commented upon. The Governor says he wants an absolutely correct accounting of the losses on the islands. This he will never secure.

No human being will ever know the exact loss of life. Hundreds have already been buried without coffins or ceremony by men who had no means of identifying them. Gov. Tillman says the islands undoubtedly have potatoes in the ground yet,



Three-Story Brick Store in East Bay Street, Charleston.

and he expresses the hope that somebody will impress upon the people the wisdom of planting turnips, which might be harvested before Winter sets in. Apparently he does know that on many of the islands the fertility of the soil was destroyed by the salt water, which covered the lands for many hours. Undoubtedly some potatoes were left in the ground, but most of the crops are declared by old residents to be ruined.

This has been a lovely day on the sea islands, and the fine weather has done much to cheer up the people. The work of disinfecting Beaufort and Port Royal has continued. Requests for large supplies of disinfectants have been sent to Charleston. All the débris lodged in the towns by the storm is being burned as fast as it can be raked up.

The negroes in both towns have coöperated with the whites with praiseworthy activity. The negro population is largely in excess of the white, and most of the county and town officers are colored men. There does not appear to be any friction, however. There will undoubtedly be some

trouble when Coroner Wells puts in his bill for professional services.

CLEARING UP THE WRECK.

Charleston Fast Recovering from the Storm and Aiding Others.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—One hundred carts have been busy to-day clearing up the city. The sidewalks and roadways have been almost blockaded. All the débris will be taken to a vacant lot, where it will be burned to-morrow.

It is remembered that the disastrous yellow fever epidemic of 1854 continued with renewed intensity after a similar storm, and its malignity was largely attributable to decayed vegetable matter. Charleston is determined that this shall not be repeated.

Tinners, slate roofers, bricklayers, and carpenters have been busy since last Tuesday making repairs. The pay of tinners, who have the bulk of the work, has gone up from $2.50 to $5 a day.

Collections were taken up in nearly all the city churches to-day for the Sea Island sufferers, and notice was given in others of collections for next Sunday.

Money and provisions are pouring in from citizens, and to-morrow a systematic canvass for contributions in every ward will be made. J. W. Barnwell, Chairman of the Relief Committee, occupied a like position on the earthquake relief fund. The people have the utmost confidence in his declaration that "no money will be expended except for the necessities of life."

The proposition that the negroes from the Sea Islands be given free transportation by rail to the up country, where there is plenty of work picking cotton, meets with general approval; but it is impracticable.

The people of Charleston with their usual conservatism were lagely insured in cyclone insurance companies, and the banks of the city, as is well known, have not been forced to resort to the expedient of Clearing House certificates, but have paid dollar for dollar to depositors when demanded. The savings banks have not all of them required the sixty days' notice allowed by law. This is only a repetition of the condition of Charleston banks in the great panic of 1837.

The sound financial condition of the city will assist her largely in recovering from the losses by the cyclone.

Later accounts from the jetties now building by the United States show that the depth of the channel over the bar has actually increased owing to the force of water rushing out. It seems now assured that Charleston will have a depth of at least 22 or 23 feet at high water by the end of the year as against 17 feet before the jetties were started.

Two of the Directors of the East Shore Terminal Company, which practically owns all the east-front wharves, expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the condition of their property. The whole line is being rapidly put in complete repair, and by the end of another week Charleston will be ready to handle promptly all business sent here.

Owing to destruction of dredges, which procured marine phosphate rock from the navigable streams near Beaufort, and the suspension of Florida mining from the financial stringency, there will probably be a revival of phosphate mining in the vicinity of Charleston as results of the cyclone.

The price of rice has already gone up 1 cent a pound owing to the destruction in South Carolina and Georgia.

One week ago Charleston looked like a city which had undergone a siege and been beaten by the heaviest of modern arms. The elements in the great storm of Sunday night brought ruin to all her streets and to many buildings.

An idea of some of the scenes about the old city by the sea can be gained from the illustrations printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning.

As has already been told in special dispatches to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the shipping was greatly damaged. Boats were driven into buildings and landed blocks away from their anchorage upon masses of débris.

The beautiful water front was transformed, the city streets were strewn with wrecks of all sorts, and buildings were demolished as if made of cardboard.

BEGGING FOR BREAD.

Help Needed for the Sufferers in the Big Hurricane.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—The Southern Express Company's many vans were out to-day collecting clothing and bedding for the destitute of the storm. All railroad companies and express companies have offered to transport all supplies free of charge.

The Relief Committee will hold regular daily meetings to keep the work moving.

Reports from the storm-stricken districts increase in horror every day.

Fully 1,000 lives were lost, and the living are begging for bread.

Charleston, although badly hit by the storm, is going down into her pockets to help the sufferers. There is no worthier or more deserving object of charity than this, and it is hoped the American people will heed this call for help and money needed to buy provisions and supplies.

Contributions may be safely sent to Joseph W. Barnwell, Chairman Charleston Relief Committee, or the *News and Courier*.

WEATHER FOR THE MARINERS.

Government May Furnish Reports—How to Sail in a Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—One sequel to the great hurricane will be an effort to have the Government furnish weather predictions for mariners, as it does now for farmers and business men. To this end the attention of Congress will probably be called to the work of the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department in furnishing information to seafaring men concerning coming storms.

It is interesting to note that the great hurricane was predicted by the Weather Bureau days before its appearance, and the supporters of the movement to secure prognostications for weather on the ocean use this as an argument to prove that if such accurate predictions could be made on the meagre information received by the Weather Bureau concerning the hurricane's formation near the West Indies, much better results would be obtained by extending the service to islands in the sea and other places adjacent to the United States.

Credit for the wonderful predictions concerning the origin and course of the hurricane is due to Prof. Cleveland Abbe of the Weather Bureau.

From Friday morning, Aug. 25, when Prof. Abbe located it on scant information, 500 miles east of Florida, until its disappearance in the north, the professor did not make a single error in his predictions. He gave warning to the sections devastated days in advance of the hurricane's appearance, and even when all wires were down he still issued his prognostications and managed to give the true result.

The extraordinary work of the Weather Bureau will be used in support of the scheme to secure predictions for the benefit of mariners, to be distributed daily by telegraph to newspapers at all shipping ports. The pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for September, just issued by the Hydrographic Office, is made up from reports furnished by Captains of vessels, by the Weather Bureau, and by the newspapers; but its value is somewhat diminished by the lateness and infrequency of its publication.

This month's chart contains some valuable information apropos to the recent great storm and the following rules for the benefit of mariners, yachtsmen, and others when overtaken by a hurricane:

Rule 1. If the squalls freshen without any shift of wind you are on or near the storm track. Heave to on the starboard tack and watch for some indications of a shift, observing the low clouds particularly. If the barometer fall decidedly (say, half an inch) without any shift, and, if wind and sea permit, run off with the wind on the starboard quarter and keep your compass course.

Rule 2. If the wind shift to the right, you are to the right of the storm track, in the dangerous semicircle; put the ship on the starboard tack and make as much headway as possible until obliged to lie to (starboard tack.)

Rule 3. If the wind shift to the left, you are to the left of the storm track, in the navigable semicircle; bring the wind on the starboard quarter and keep your compass course; if obliged to lie to do so on the port tack.

General Rules. Always lie to on the coming-up tack. Use oil to prevent heavy seas from breaking on board your vessel.

Passed a Burning Wreck.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—The steamer Nacoochee, Capt. Smith, from New-York, which arrived to-day, reports having passed a burning wreck twenty-five miles off Frying Pan Shoals. It is supposed to have been the abandoned barkentine Freda A. Willey, before reported.

The steamer Dessoug, Capt. Edwards, from Philadelphia, which also arrived to-day, towed in the water-logged schooner Joseph Southern, with a cargo of lumber, secured twenty miles east of Frying Pan Shoals Lightship.

HAVE FAITH IN CASHIER VAIL.

Commercial Bank Depositors Would Hear His Side.

J. J. Vail, the cashier of the defunct Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, is expected to return to his home, 245 Jefferson Avenue, to-day. Since leaving Brooklyn last Tuesday, Mr. Vail has been in Saratoga. He fled to escape the excitement of the failure.

President Keeney and others connected with the bank have taken advantage of Mr. Vail's absence to charge him with the responsibility for the bank failure and even accused him of theft.

Among other offenses laid at his door by President Keeney was the abstraction of $314,000 of discounted notes, which he is alleged to have turned over to the Bank of New-York without President Keeney's knowledge.

This accusation is of so serious a character that yesterday a number of the bank's depositors who have known Mr. Vail for years, and who believe that President Keeney and the Directors are trying to make him a scapegoat, sent him the following dispatch:

J. J. Vail, Kensington Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.:
Some of us do not believe you delivered securities amounting to $314,000 to the Bank of New-York without the knowledge of Mr. Keeney. Any statement you or Directors may make will be read at the meeting Monday night.

To this message no response was received.

The meeting of depositors this evening in Haviland Hall, 399 Classon Avenue, promises to be a large one. It is expected that a representative of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank will be present to submit the plan of resumption which THE NEW-YORK TIMES is credited with having forced the Directors hurriedly to prepare. That it will meet with a cool reception is the general impression. It is believed that no definite action will be taken on the resumption scheme, but that an organization will be effected for the purpose of looking over the field and seeing what can be done. It is almost a certainty that W. J. Gaynor will be selected as counsel to fight the bank Directors. This will be a bitter pill for Mr. Keeney and the "machine," by whom Mr. Gaynor is hated more heartily than any other man in Brooklyn.

A gentleman connected with the call for the meeting was asked last night what he thought of the movement headed by Messrs. Lynch and Brown who met on Friday evening.

"Is the Brown the one who for years has had favors at the Commercial Bank for building operations?" he asked. "If so, the movement will not amount to much. They may do the resoluting, but we will act."

Messrs. Lynch and Brown are believed to be acting in the interest of Mr. Keeney.

Died from a Fractured Skull.

Michael Antonio Pagano, an Italian longshoreman, who fell into the hold of a steamer on which he was working at Pier 16 East River Friday, and fractured his skull, died yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—One month to First Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, Eighteenth Infantry; to First Lieut. William A. Kimball, Fourteenth Infantry, six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability; to Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Seventh Cavalry, three months' extension on Surgeon's certificate of disability; to First Lieut. William B. Reynolds, Fourteenth Infantry, one month; to Lieut. Col. Alfred T. Smith, Eighth Infantry, one month, on being relieved from recruiting duty.

MAJOR GEN. O. O. HOWARD, commanding the Department of the East, and First Lieut. Godfrey H. Macdonald, First Cavalry, aide de camp, are ordered to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on business connected with the annual rifle competition.

CAPT. JULIAN M. CABELL, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Russell, Wyoming, and will report at the Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty with the company of instruction of the hospital corps.

MAJOR WILLIAM H. HAMNER's resignation of his commission as Captain of the Twentieth Infantry has been accepted.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT VAN VLIET has been relieved from duty at the Vincennes, Ind., University.

Navy Order.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. M. KENNEDY is ordered to report on the Marion on the arrival of the Baltimore in China.

Only $17 to the World's Fair, via West Shore Railroad, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893, 10 A. M. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—Adv.

IRISHMEN IN SANGUINE MOOD

VICTORY FOR HOME RULE NOT FAR DISTANT, THEY BELIEVE.

The Passage of the Bill by the House of Commons Regarded as a Sure Omen of Emancipation for Ireland — May Be Blocked in the House of Lords for a Time, but Bound to Come—Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, Takes a Different View.

The passage of the Home Rule bill in the British House of Commons was the general topic of conversation yesterday among the Irish-American residents of this city and visitors who were interested in the subject. The passage of the bill was regarded by Irish-Americans as the greatest victory the Irish people had ever achieved in their struggle for independence.

Dr. William B. Wallace, who was one of the organizers of the Land League, and who is at present one of the most active workers in the Irish National Federation, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The victory achieved by Mr. Gladstone by the passage of the Home Rule bill is one of the greatest that has ever been recorded in the history of constitutional agitation. The House of Lords may offer obstructions for a time, but the tone and temper of English public opinion cannot be trifled with. The Home Rule bill may now be virtually regarded as the law of the land in Ireland. If the Lords should venture to stand in the way of this long-delayed measure of justice to the people of Ireland, they will be swept out of existence.

"Meanwhile we shall not relax our efforts in this country to sustain the Irish Parliamentary party by furnishing them with funds to carry on the struggle until the bill shall have been placed on the statute books. How long we may have yet to wait for the final settlement of the Irish question it is impossible to say. One thing is certain, Gladstone will triumph over the House of Lords as he has done in the Commons, and that the day is not far distant when the people of Ireland will once more have a native Parliament in College Green, Dublin."

Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation, said:

"If the House of Lords should throw out the Home Rule bill, it would have the effect of creating a stronger sentiment in favor of the Irish movement in this country. It would also have the effect of strengthening the Liberal Party in England.

"I have no doubt the Lords will reject the measure in the hope of carrying the country for the Conservatives at the next election. In this, however, I believe they will be mistaken. Mr. Gladstone will now devote himself to those measures of reform in the interest of the people of England which he promised them at the Newcastle convention.

"Among these are the Short-Term Registration act for voters, the Parish Council bill, and the One-man One-Vote bill. These measures are all in the direction of increasing the power of the people. The House of Lords will reject these measures also, and then the Liberal Party will appeal to the country and carry all before them.

"Such a storm of indignation will be raised against the Lords by the masses of the people that the House of Lords may be abolished.

"The tone of public opinion in England has been tending in this direction for several years past, and I have no doubt whatever of the final triumph of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill over all opposition."

Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, who is visiting at the Victoria Hotel, took a different view from that of the enthusiastic Irish-Americans. He said:

"The Home-Rule bill will most assuredly be thrown out by the British House of Lords. No one, not even Gladstone himself, questions that for one moment.

"The Lords are opposed to the measure, first, as an attempt to strike a blow at the constitution of the Imperial Government; second, they allege that the question has never been brought before the people, and the Lords believe a popular vote would be overwhelmingly against the bill; third, they declare that the majority by which the Commons passed the bill was too narrow for the Lords to approve of the measure; lastly, the Lords argue that really the bill passed entirely through the tremendous, unexampled, and brilliant efforts of that wonderful man, Gladstone.

"It is openly stated that Mr. Gladstone's personal following in the House is so great that despite the bitter fight of Joseph Chamberlain and the other bitter opponents of the bill it is practically a one-man measure, and that if Gladstone were to die to-morrow the whole home rule movement would fall to pieces."

"If the Lords throw out the Home Rule bill, do you think their action will force a dissolution of Parliament and a general election, and has all the long and tedious fight in the Commons been made for nothing?" asked the reporter.

"If there is to be a general election before 1895, it will come very speedily. The fight this time has practically been for nothing. It has proved a regular block to all kinds of pressing and necessary legislation.

"Gladstone, in making the fight for a somewhat weak and uncertain measure, has proved himself a more wonderful man than even his most ardent admirers thought him to be. The man's powers are almost superhuman.

"Joseph Chamberlain, however, has shown himself to be the coming man. He has a wonderful mind, his power, of oratory, repartees and debate are really marvelous, and they are developing daily. Next to Gladstone himself, he is far and away ahead of any other member of the Commons in every quality."

"How about yourself? It was understood that your term of appointment had expired."

"Yes, at the end of my six years' service my appointment was at an end. The Government requested me to continue indefinitely.

"This was principally because I instituted the now well-known fibre industry in the Bahamas. I am proud to say that the industry has grown so that it has practically revolutionized the commercial condition of the islands."

Sir Ambrose is en route for the Bahamas.

BRAHMINS ON BRAHMINISM.

Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti and His Companions Address Theosophists.

Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, the Brahmin who is on his way to attend the Congress of Religions at the World's Fair, delivered a lecture last evening before the Aryan Theosophical Society at 148 Madison Avenue. W. Q. Judge presided. Mrs. Annie Besant, who was expected to address the meeting, was not present.

The Chairman, in introducing the lecturer, said the people of this country were taught to believe that the Brahmins were heathens outside the pale of civilization. He felt satisfied they would be surprised to learn that they were a highly educated and cultivated race.

The subject of Prof. Chakravarti's lecture was "Brahminism." He commenced by giving a definition of religion, distinguishing the true from the false, according to his ideas. He asserted that Brahminism, in essence and reality, is a spiritual religion which develops the spiritual nature of its followers and elevates them into a higher plane than any other religious system of belief.

Prof. Chakravarti spoke in English, and the purity and distinctness of his pronunciation greatly pleased the audience.

He was followed by Hevavetarana Dharmapala of Ceylon, who accompanied him. He spoke on Buddhism, and said that the Theosophists had done more than the professors of any other religion to elevate the character of the people he represented.

Flag Station Fell Upon Him.

George Knapp, ten years old, of 94 Newell Street, Williamsburg, died yesterday morning from the effects of a peculiar accident which happened Friday. He was standing by a small flag station of the Long Island Railroad, at Manhattan and Norman Avenues, when Frank Murray of Kent Avenue and Ross Street drove rapidly up in a wagon.

Murray's wagon struck the flag station, knocking it down. It fell upon Knapp and pinned him to the ground. When released it was found he was injured internally. Murray was arrested. Knapp was carried home and suffered intensely until he died.

For Dyspepsia
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. O. M. Brown, Cornish, Me., says: "I have used it in my practice during the last few years, and can, with all candor, say that in cases of dyspepsia brought about through abuse of the stomach by use of an improper diet, I have failed to find any remedy that would remove the trouble so quickly or prove so grateful to the stomach or patient. I consider it a boon to suffering humanity."

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
"The customary drink with prudent people."
BRITISH MED. JOURNAL.

COMMISSIONER NOLAN DEAD.

The Brooklyn Politician Dies Suddenly While En Route to Chicago.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Charity Commissioner Francis Nolan of Brooklyn was accidentally killed on the Lake Shore Railroad last night.

A man clad only in a night shirt was found by the side of the Lake Shore Railroad track, near Northeast, Penn., early this morning. He was terribly injured, his skull being crushed and one leg broken. He died soon afterward, without telling his name.

When the Exposition Flier, west bound, reached Cleveland, at 2:30 this morning, John Patterson of Brooklyn discovered that Mr. Nolan, with whom he had started for the World's Fair, was missing. Word had been received at the station here of the finding of the man near Northeast, and Mr. Patterson at once concluded that the stranger was Mr. Nolan.

He said Mr. Nolan was a somnambulist and he had no doubt he walked off the train. Mr. Patterson at once returned to Northeast to investigate the matter. He then found his suspicions were correct.

Mr. Patterson started east to-night with the body.

The relatives of Commissioner Nolan received a telegram from Cleveland yesterday which simply announced his death in that city. He started for Chicago Saturday to attend the Catholic Congress to be held this week.

Mr. Nolan was an undertaker, and lived at 161 Bedford Avenue. For the past few years he had been a Charity Commissioner. He had been a lifelong Democrat, and at the time of his death was the leader of the Fourteenth District.

Commissioner Nolan and Assessor Patterson were appointed by Bishop McDonnell delegates to the Columbian Catholic Congress. Commissioner Nolan's family have been at Cairo, Greene County, the past Summer He went to that place Friday and brought them to Williamsburg.

In company with Assessor Patterson, Commissioner Nolan left the Grand Central Station at 1 P. M., Saturday, expecting to reach Chicago yesterday morning.

Commissioner Nolan was born in New-York fifty-eight years ago. He moved, with his parents, to Williamsburg at the age of twelve. When still a young man, he was seized with hemorrhages and was unable to work at the cooper's trade. He ran for constable and was twice elected. He ran for Supervisor on the Democratic ticket and was elected. He next aspired to Aldermanic honors and was again successful, serving three successive terms.

He was then elected Coroner and served nine years. He retired temporarily from politics and engaged in the undertaking business at 186 Bedford Avenue, but in 1890 Supervisor at Large Quintard appointed him Charities Commissioner. His friends understood that he was slated for reappointment in October.

He leaves a wife and six children. It is said he was wealthy, owning much property in Brooklyn and Bensonhurst.

FATAL RESULT OF WIFE BEATING.

Mrs. McGee of Brooklyn Dies from Injuries Inflicted by Her Husband.

Mrs. Ellen McGee of 371 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning in St. Catharine's Hospital from the effects of a beating inflicted a week ago by her husband Patrick. Patrick was arrested by order of Coroner Creamer, and locked up in the Twentieth Precinct Station on a charge of homicide to await the inquest.

McGee is a truckman, and lives in a two-story shanty at Knickerbocker Avenue and Linden Street. His family consisted of his wife, his son John, six years old, his daughters, Mamie, four years old, and Kittie, three years old. He is an intemperate man and has frequently been arrested for beating his wife.

McGee owned three horses and a truck, which he sold ten days ago. Mrs. McGee did not approve of the transaction and the couple quarreled about it. McGee went away, but soon returned and began to beat his wife. He knocked her down and kicked her almost into insensibility and then left the house.

Went Rowing and Never Returned.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 3.—Lawrence Rosenberg, a saloon keeper of Day and Ogden Streets, Newark, went to Uldrich's boathouse, in Greenville, this afternoon in a rowboat with two friends. Rosenberg was very quarrelsome. When they started back Rosenberg struck one of his friends and knocked him overboard. Uldrich sent a boat and rescued the man.

The three resumed their trip about 9 o'clock to-night. The two strangers returned alone. They said Rosenberg had fallen overboard and was drowned. Then they started back to Newark. Uldrich reported the facts to the police, who notified the Newark authorities. As Rosenberg was the only one in the party who had any money, it is believed that his companions robbed him and threw him into the bay. Their names are not known.

Gov. Flower Arrives in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—New-York will be officially represented at the celebration of Empire State Day to-morrow and Tuesday by more State officers than have attended any similar exercises. A distinguished party of officials and their wives, headed by Gov. Flower, arrived at the Chicago Beach Hotel to-day by special train from Albany.

Mayor Gilroy of New-York City has been here several days with a party of friends, staying at the Windermere Hotel. He called to pay his respects to the Governor during the afternoon, as did all the New-York Exposition officials and others. Chauncey M. Depew telegraphed Senator Foley that he would be glad to speak at to-morrow's exercises, but he was not one of the Governor's party. He is expected to arrive by a later train.

Unknown Man Found Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The body of an unknown German was found near Woodbury to-day, with a bullet wound in the chest, one in the right arm, and two in the back. The man's pockets were turned inside out and rifled, and there was nothing left by which he could be identified, except that two fingers of the right hand were crippled, and the picture of a ship is tattooed on the arm. The police of neighboring towns have been asked to look out for a dilapidated wagon driven by two colored men.

Nominations Since the Recess.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A statement prepared at the White House shows that the number of nominations, including recess appointments, sent to the Senate by the President from the beginning of the special session up to Friday last, and the number of those confirmed, arranged by departments, is as follows:

State Department—Nominations, 101; confirmations, 53.
Treasury Department—Nominations, 44; confirmations, 17.
War Department—Nominations, 40; confirmations, 40.
Department of Justice—Nominations, 49; confirmations, 29.
Post Office Department—Nominations, 10; no confirmations.
Interior Department—Nominations, 62; confirmations, 30.

In the Navy Department and Department of Agriculture no nominations have been made. The total nominations are 306; the confirmations, 169.

Dedicated a Burial Ground.

The members of Joseph Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, dedicated their new burial ground at Mount Neboh Cemetery yesterday. Grand Master Julius Harburger and the Rev. Dr. Kranskoff conducted the ceremonies.

FOR AN ARMY OF SCHOOLBOYS

LAFAYETTE POST'S PLAN FOR A NATION OF YOUNG SOLDIERS.

Resolutions to be Offered at the National Encampment in Indianapolis Favoring Military Instruction to be Given in Public Schools and Colleges—If the Suggestion Is Adopted, the Post Believes It Would Be Impossible to Obtain Pensions by Fraud.

At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which will open in Indianapolis to-day, Lafayette Post No. 140 of this city will introduce resolutions recommending the introduction in public and private schools and colleges of a system of military training and instruction.

The post has had the matter under consideration for some time, and at a meeting in Masonic Temple last Friday a committee consisting of Capt. E. L. Zalinski of the Fifth United States Artillery, Floyd Clarkson, and Joseph J. Little, made a report in which it urged the propriety and need of making every public school and college an embryo military academy.

In its report the committee says the plan is entirely practicable. The committee believes the expense would be trifling. One instructor, it says, would be sufficient for each town or city, and it cites Boston as an instance where about 1,500 High and Latin School boys are effectively drilled by one person. In many cases the committee suggests that it would be possible to find members of the National Guard who would be willing to devote a part of their time to such instruction

An hour's drill twice a week, the committee thinks, would be sufficient. This, it is said, would not be an excessive demand upon the time of the pupils. It is also suggested that in many cities the use of armories could be secured, as school drills would be held afternoons, when National Guard organizations are not using them.

George P. Edgar, Chairman of the delegates to the National Encampment, was instructed to present the resolutions before that body and urge their adoption.

Lafayette Post has also taken hold of the question of purging the pension rolls, and it recently adopted resolutions which will undoubtedly be submitted to the National Encampment. They are already in the hands of the Commander in Chief.

The resolutions state that frauds in the pension list could be discovered if printed copies of the existing list, showing the pensioner's name, residence, and service, and giving the regiment in which service is alleged and basis of pension, were distributed among the State Departments.

By this plan the Adjutant General of every department would have in his possession a list of all pensioners in his State. It is then proposed that he furnish every post in his department with a copy of the list. In this way Lafayette Post believes a case of fraudulent pension could be detected without difficulty.

It is further suggested that upon all pension claims not yet decided, a just conclusion as to the merits of each could best be obtained if printed copies of the application, giving the name, residence, service, and basis of the claims were sent to every post in the department from which the application was made, with instructions to report within thirty days any facts bearing upon the claims.

It is said that if the plan indicated in the above resolutions is adopted by the National Encampment sufficient pressure could be brought to bear upon Commissioner of Pensions Lochren to induce him to include this investigation by the Grand Army of the Republic in the regulations. If this were done, it is believed by those who favor the plan that in six months there would not be a fraudulent pensioner on the list, and that it would in the future be an impossibility to railroad a fraudulent claim through the Pension Bureau.

WILL BE POWERFUL BATTLE SHIPS.

Designs of the Majestic and Magnificent Received from England.

The designs of the two British battle ships Majestic and Magnificent reached this city by Saturday's foreign mail.

The principal dimensions of the new battle ships are: Length, 390 feet; beam, 75 feet; mean draught, 27½ feet; displacement, 14,900 tons. With a natural draught, in the eight hours' trial, a mean speed of 16½ knots is expected. With forced draught it is thought a maximum speed of 17¼ to 17½ knots will be obtained. The armament will include four twelve-inch breech-loading guns of new type, mounted in pairs, twelve six-inch rapid-fire guns, sixteen twelve-pounder rapid-fire guns, and twelve three-pounders. There will also be five torpedo discharge tubes for eighteen-inch torpedoes, four of these being submerged.

In the general disposition of the armament the arrangements of the Royal Sovereign class have been followed. There are, however, certain important differences. The twelve-inch guns, mounted in two strongly-armored barbettes, will have their mountings so arranged that they can be loaded in any position by manual power, while the proved advantages obtainable with hydraulic power and fixed loading stations will be retained. Strong armored shields will also be fitted to the turntables and revolve with the guns.

The protection of the six-inch gun has been carried out more thoroughly than in the Royal Sovereign class, involving considerable additional weight. Two more six-inch guns are carried in the new ships, and twelve-pounder rapid-fire guns have been adopted instead of six-pounders, as in the Royal Sovereign. The total weight of protective material on the hull, including protection of six-inch guns and protective deck, is greater than the corresponding weight in the Royal Sovereign class.

The Majestic and Magnificent have the same draught of water and extreme breadth as the Royal Sovereign class, but are eighteen feet longer and carry their heavy guns forward about four feet higher, having the freeboard correspondingly increased. They will be of practically the same speed, and are intended to carry on the designed load draught the same weight of coal as was proposed for the Royal Sovereign—900 tons. In the new ships the coal-bunker capacity will be largely increased as compared with the Royal Sovereign class, and provision is made in the design for filling up the whole space when desired. The new ships will therefore possess greater coal endurance and be capable of keeping the sea for longer periods. Although the substitution of 12-inch for 13½-inch guns has effected a considerable reduction in weight, the aggregate result of the changes above mentioned has involved a considerable addition to the load to be carried by the Majestic and Magnificent. In order to obtain the qualities of offense, defense, speed, and coal endurance which is considered essential in a first-class battle ship, having regard to what is being done in other navies, it has been found necessary, it is said, to increase the length and displacement of the new ships as compared with the Royal Sovereign class. It is thought, however, that some of the changes made will tend to sensible economy in first cost, as compared with preceding vessels.

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Fifty Thousand Veterans Expected to March in the Big Parade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—The peace and quiet that characterizes the usual Indianapolis Sabbath were somewhat ruthlessly disturbed to-day as the result of the incoming of veterans in advance of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which opens to-morrow.

Every arriving train was loaded down with straggling contingents from one State or another, and the sidewalks of the principal streets were thronged with wearers of the blue. Frank P. Blair Post of St. Louis, which is always first in the field, and a portion of the Massachusetts delegation came in during the day.

To-morrow morning the rush will commence in earnest, and Gen. Carnahan, who is Grand Marshal of Tuesday's parade, figured it up from his advance reports to-night that he would have over 50,000 veterans in line. The authorities relaxed the rigor of the Sunday law to-day as an accommodation to the visitors. For the first time in a score of years the front doors of the saloons were opened without fear of molestation or espionage, numerous clothing and other stores did business until noon, while all the theatres, the doors of which have been closed tight on the Sabbath ever since the incorporation of the city, are giving performances to-night.

At the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church a special service was held. It was attended by 100 of the naval veterans under Rear Admiral B. S. Osborne.

Asbury Park Auditorium Closed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The final service of the season was held this afternoon in the Beach Auditorium. There was a large audience present.

The address was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the United States Senate. His theme was "The Unction of the Holy One."

IT FOLLOWS AFTER
—a disordered liver—that you're subject to attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "tired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call Indigestion or Biliousness.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and this in turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and a reserve force is stored up against exposure to disease.
If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is *wrong*. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.
Catarrh *cured* by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

ANOTHER POPULIST SCHEME.

This Time It Is for a Government Insurance Business at Cheap Rates.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—S. S. Snider, Superintendent of Insurance, has become sponsor for a novel scheme, whether original or not he does not say. It is a vast pension plan, by which the Government is to insure every man, woman, and child in the Nation on the endowment feature of some of the life insurance companies.

The Government under this scheme is to issue endowment certificates at small cost, so that the poorest workingman can avail himself of this provision for his old age. This insurance is to take the place of, and in fact run out, all the present insurance companies. Each Postmaster is to be made the agent of the Government Insurance Department in connection with his other duties, charging but a nominal fee in addition to the small payment required by the Government for carrying the risk.

It is estimated that, with all the life insurance of the nation carried in this manner, a revenue of $100,000,000 a year would be derived, and a further saving of over $100,000,000 a year be effected to the insured. Mr. Snider thinks that a policy for $3,000 could be carried at a cost of not to exceed $10 a year, and that there would never be danger of lapse. He would save all the salaries now being paid to officers of insurance companies, the accumulation of vast sums of money, and give absolute security. His plan makes the minimum insurance $3,000 and the maximum $20,000, hoping thus to encourage every man in the nation to take out a policy.

There are those who seriously consider this scheme and who will endeavor to create public sentiment in its favor. They would add this to the postal system, the Government ownership of railroads, the flat money plans, the Government ownership of all lands not in actual use, and the Government market house for the disposal of farm produce. The "National Junk Shop" will be the translation of the sign that these reformers would hang out in front of the National Capitol.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 30	Sun sets....6 28	Moon rises.10 52 P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..1 54 A M	Gov. Isl....2 11 A M	Hell Gate..4 04 A M
Sandy H'k..2 13 P M	Gov. Isl....2 40 P M	Hell Gate..4 33 P M

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k..7 54 A M	Gov. Isl....8 28 A M	Hell Gate..9 56 A M
Sandy H'k..8 40 P M	Gov. Isl....9 22 P M	Hell Gate..10 51 P M

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Alert, Jamaica	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Aller, Bremen	3:00 A M	6:00 A M
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Gallia, Liverpool	......	1:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Alexandria, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Madiana, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	10:30 A M	2:00 P M
Waesland, Antwerp	12:00 M	2:00 P M
THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	12:00 M	3:00 P M
Didam, Rotterdam	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Kansas City, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Peruvian, Glasgow	......	......
FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.		
Cherokee, Savannah		3:00 P M
SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.		
Alene, Kingston	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
City of Rome, Glasgow	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Hekla, Christiansand	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
La Champagne, Havre	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Manitoba, London	......	......
Prins Maurits, Haiti	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Saale, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Suevia, Hamburg	......	4:00 P M
Umbria, Liverpool	12:30 A M	4:00 A M
Veendam, Rotterdam	2:30 A M	4:30 A M
Werra, Genoa	......	......
SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A M	10:00 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 4.—Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 22; Colorado, Hull, Aug. 19; Saale, Bremen, Aug. 26; Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 31; Taurio, Liverpool, Aug. 25.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.—Alene, Kingston, Aug. 31; America, Bremen, Aug. 25; Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.—America, London, Aug. 24; California, Gibraltar, Aug. 23; Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 30; Spree, Bremen, Aug. 29; Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Aug. 23; Donna Maria, Lisbon, Aug. 21; Edam, Rotterdam, Aug. 26; Norwegian, Glasgow, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.—Gellert, Hamburg, Aug. 28; Lucania, Liverpool, Sept. 2; Montebello, Gibraltar, Aug. 23; Normania, Hamburg, Aug. 31; Venetia, Christiansand, Aug. 26; Venezuela, La Guayra Sept. 2.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 3.

SS Swedish Prince, (Br.,) Dunbar, Leghorn, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Prins Maurits, (Dutch,) Karst, Paramaribo Aug. 12 via Port au Prince, &c., with mdse and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 30 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Pohle, Genoa Aug. 23 via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Aug. 22, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 15 A. M.

SS Laleham, (Br.,) Scrivenet, Newcastle Aug. 17, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Mohomoy, (Br.,) Jenkins, Avonmouth, &c., Aug. 18, with mdse to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 55 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Fanita, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Dole, West Point, and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Salamanca, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Boston, with mdse to McAldin Brothers.

SS Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Newport, Connor, Colon Aug. 27, with mdse and passengers to Stanford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 45 A. M.

Bark Norskenet, (Swed.,) Bylund, Aarhus 63 ds, with old iron to order—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Italia, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Lisbon 42 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Handy, (Norw.,) Christaffersen, Bahai 38 ds via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Smith & Schipper—vessel to Benham & Boyesen.

WIND—9 30 P. M., at Sandy Hook, SW, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS John G. Christopher, for Jacksonville; Hilary, for Para; Martello, for Hull; Motley Hall, for Havre.

Bark Mary E. Chapman, for Savannah.

Below.

Bark Montreal, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Eagle, from Fowey July 17.

Bark Crescent, Bartlett, from Mobile.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on the morning of Aug. 29, 1893, the Fishers Point (front) Post Light, on Fishers Point, Delaware River, New-Jersey, was carried away by the storm. The light will be replaced as soon as practicable.

Spoken.

SS City of Para, from New-York for Colon, was spoken Sept. 1 in lat 31 32, lon 74 21.

SS Alamo, from New-York for Colon, was spoken Aug. 30 off Castle Island.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Guion Line SS Arizona, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. Stormer, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day.

General Transatlantic Line SS La Touraine, Capt. Frangeul, from New-York Aug. 26, arr. at Havre to-day.

North German Lloyd SS Ems, Capt. Reimkasten, from New-York Aug. 26 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

JEWS IN HISTORY AND FICTION

WORKS BY JUDGE DALY AND PROF. GRAETZ AND TWO NOVELS.

A Jewish View of Christ's Coming.

HISTORY OF THE JEWS. By Prof. H. Graetz. Vol. II. From the Reign of Hyrcanus, (135 B. C.,) to the Completion of the Babylonian Talmud, (500 C. E.) Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America.

Several points in this second volume of Prof. Graetz's history will interest most those whose belief is at variance with that of the Jews, and one of these is the author's study of the origin of Christianity. Without discussing the arguments which have been advanced on either side for the last 1,800 years, we wish only to present as clearly as possible the one espoused by the author.

After the subjection of Judæa, when the world lay at the feet of the triumvirate, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, the fortunes of the Jews under King Herod were at their worst. Herod appointed Hillel as chief of the Synhedrion, and in this Synhedrion Hillel found his opposition in Shammai. Both these men exerted a powerful influence during the subsequently unsettled and war-like times upon events of the greatest importance.

Long before the time of Hillel there had been differences between the Jews. Religion had always been the great underlying impulse, but sects among the Jews dated back for 100 or more years before the birth of Christ. Dreading Greek influence, there were the Assideans, who sought secluded retreats in order to give themselves up to undisturbed meditation. In time these votaries assumed the name of Essenes. Separated from them, as being more worldly, were the Pharisees. Neither Essenes nor Pharisees apparently thought, however, of ought else than prayer. They were indifferent to military or diplomatic affairs. Then arose a third party, the Sadducees. Not forgetting their religious duties, the interest of the nation was their main object. Future events were in large measure due to the action of the Pharisees and Sadducees. We may say to-day that the religious methods of the Essenes were exaggerated. As to the Sadducees, a burning patriotism was theirs. A State such as Judæa they knew could not be upheld alone by the mere observance of religion.

Strange to say the Sadducees were never popular. The feeling of the time was against laxity and in favor of the strictest religious observance. That smaller party, the Essenes, exerted an irresistible influence among the middle and poorer classes. It never was a political party, for it avoided the glare of public life. The type of the monastic recluse of the Dark Ages and modified asceticism followed the example of this Jewish sect, born 2,000 years or more ago. Many of them chose the desert to live on, and ate only of the fruit of the palm tree. They were celebates.

The Essene dreaded bodily impurity. A true Essene bathed in running water, as does the Hindu to-day, and the surmise is that the name "Essene" is derived from the Chaldaic "aschar," meaning a bather. The Essenes in time gained the reputation of extreme holiness, and necessarily were miracle workers. An unnatural life, constant vigils, and indifferent food created not only physical but mental troubles. In their intercourse with the Persians came the belief in angels and demons. The aims of the Essenes were both high and low. They sought the healing of man's bodily wounds and the cure of his soul.

The author elaborately traces the action of these three parties in Judæa, and their influences. When Pontius Pilate came to Judæa as the successor of Valerius Cratus (26-36 B. C.) it was his determination to subject the Jews to the deepest humiliation, "to make them drink the cup of suffering to the dregs." Whether acting under the orders of Sejanus is not known, but he set up Roman standards in the holy places. The Jews clamored and a popular tumult became possible. We must remember how this mere handful of people, alone in the whole known world, worshipped the one God, obscured though He might have been by a fog of ritual. "The time had come when the fundamental truths of Judaism, till then thoroughly known and rightly appreciated only by profound thinkers, were to break their shackles and go freely forth among all people of the earth." "Judaism" writes Prof. Graetz, "could gain admission into the hearts of the heathen only by taking another name and assuming new forms, for with its old designation and distinctive features it was not generally popular."

It was Esseneism, the author declares, that brought about Christianity, that new form of Judaism altered by foreign elements which became estranged from and placed in harsh antagonism to the parent stock. As the conditions of the more intellectual Jews became one of suffering, (for on one side there was Roman rapacity, on the other the cowardice and servility of the Judæan aristocracy,) there came the longing for the unknown, a deliverer, the Messiah. It had been long the mental habit of the Jews to consider the Babylonian captivity as a period of probation. The true prophet was to arise and restore the tribes of Jacob to their former greatness. With this Messiah there was not only to be a new heaven but a new earth.

In only one passage does Prof. Graetz intimate the great dread felt by the Jew. Many of them thought that with the coming of the Messiah the resurrection of the dead would take place. This breaking up of the world at a certain fixed period is no more peculiar to people who lived 2,000 years or more ago than to us who exist to-day. In the London of 1893 there is a numerous company of fairly-intelligent men who daily await the dissolution of this earth. Discussions as to what might happen when the Messiah did come were constant. The school of Hillel believed in a Prince of Peace. Those tainted by the mythological lore of the Greeks inclined toward an epoch of miracles. It was, in many respects, a beautiful belief, for the Messiah would make the deserts bloom, and the prayers of the living would awaken the dead.

It was the Essenes who preached "The Messiah is coming." They believed that the Kingdom of Heaven was near. There was one of the sect, John, who "fed upon locusts and wild honey," who was foremost. He preached baptism according to the custom of the Essenes, and with it renunciation from sin as a preparation for the advent of the Kingdom of Heaven. As to whether John the Baptist was alive when Jesus was born, Prof. Graetz declares that to be a doubtful question. As to Jesus, the author writes: "High-minded earnestness and spotless moral purity were his undeniable attributes; they stand out in all the authentic accounts of his life that have reached us. The gentle disposition and the humility of Jesus remind me of Hillel, whom he seems, indeed, to have taken as his particular model, and whose golden rule, 'What you wish not to be done to yourself do not unto others,' he adopted as the starting point of his moral code." It was Hillel who taught the promotion of peace, the forgiveness of injuries, as the highest form of virtues.

From the idiosyncracies of his nature Prof. Graetz infers that Jesus must have been powerfully attracted by the contemplative life of the Essenes. Much that Jesus said, those beautiful words of peace and contentedness, are Essene in form. The contest over miracles we have no desire to enter into, but Prof Graetz writes that the exorcisms of demons were part of the cult of the Essenes. "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand," is the cry of the most advanced of the Essenes. It was not the disciples of Hillel or of Shammai who were to be shown the way to heaven. Jesus taught the transgressors, the wicked, the profligates. His call was to save "the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

No mission was more lofty than to prepare the godless for the approaching Messianic time, and the author believes that, following the Essenes, Jesus first spoke the word in Nazareth and was not listened to. We need not follow the coming and going of Jesus. Prof. Graetz insists that Jesus made no attack on Judaism, and that he had no idea of becoming a reformer of Jewish doctrine or propounding a new law. He sought merely "to redeem the sinner, to call him to a good and holy life, to teach him that he is a child of God, and to prepare him for the approaching Messianic time." It always has been an argument used by the Jews, and repeated by the author, that Jesus had no thought of converting the world, and that his Judaism had a certain arrogance in it, (if such a conception of Christ is possible,) and that he held narrow views, in conformity with the Judæic creed of his time, and thoroughly despised the heathen world. "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs; neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet and turn again and rend you."

The man of philosophic mind, as he concludes this volume, will wonder sometimes whether the world, taken collectively, is so much better than it was 1,800 years ago. He may come to the conclusion that intellectual advance is not general, that its step has not the rhythm of a concerted movement. Men may not yet think as they exactly please. Why did Pope write, "We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love, one another"?

Earliest of American Jews.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JEWS IN NORTH AMERICA. By Charles P. Daly, LL. D. Edited with Notes and Appendices by Max J. Kohler. New-York: Philip Cowen.

Judge Daly's study of the Jews in the New World has been one of long date. As far back as 1872 in an address delivered by him his topic was the settlement of the Jews in this country. Subsequently, as Mr. Kohler states it, "the accomplished and erudite author utilized a portion of the same data" in 1883. The interest awakened was such that it was thought proper to preserve the work in a desirable form, and hence the volume under notice.

Judge Daly shows that if precedence is worth anything the Jews were "interested coworkers in the discovery, settlement, and development of our land." Prof. Kayserling in a forthcoming volume will show how there were Jews who were known as Muranos, because, through fear of the Inquisition, they worshipped in secret, who "came with Columbus on his first voyage, and how one of them settled in Cuba," and that with the Pinzins there were Jews in Spain who helped the discovery by advancing him money. Unfortunately the settlements of Jews in Mexico and the Brazils are difficult to record. We know by the names that a small proportion of Jews were driven out of South America by the Inquisition. Numbers, however, remained and followed the French King Henry IV.'s ideas. What we do know is that when for a short period the Dutch held Brazil in 1638, suddenly a number of apparent Catholics resumed Jewish worship, and they paid the penalty with their lives when the Portuguese regained control.

Where Judge Daly's work is of particular interest is in showing that, although in their mother country the Dutch received both the Puritan and the Jew with kindness, when it came to their colonies the spirit of hospitality and toleration was not manifested.

> "It required the leveling and humanizing influence of commerce to bring about religious toleration, and this explains the fact that the Dutch West India Company took a different attitude in this matter than the Goverment in sanctioning and encouraging the settlement of the Jews in New-Netherland."

It seems evident that in no small measure the consolidation of New-Amsterdam was due to the Jews who had lived in the Brazils, notably in Bahia. When, in 1654, the Portuguese again had the upper hand there, their disposition to exterminate the Jews became evident. There were then Jews who left the Brazils and sought New-Amsterdam. Even if curtailed of their freedom, these Jews knew that their lives and property were safer under Dutch than under Portuguese or Spanish rule.

In 1492, with the discovery of America, came the persecution of the Jews in France, Spain, and Portugal. In Holland, Spanish despotism met its first resistance. With the revolt of the Netherlands in 1572 came nine years later the noblest of declarations on the part of William the Silent. That great man declared that "he should not suffer any man to be called on account, molested, or injured for his faith and conscience." When that war ended and the freedom of the Netherlands was assured, the Dutch threw open their country (1609) to the persecuted of all sects and nations. The Jews from Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Poland came to Amsterdam. "The tolerant spirit of Holland found its fruits in the rapid advance in all commercial pursuits."

When, in a few years, the Amsterdam Jews had acquired means, they became large shareholders in the West Indian Company, "and it was that commercial corporation that founded New-York." Unnecessary is it to premise what was the object the States General had in view when founding a colony on the Hudson. It was as Judge Daly shrewdly suspects, rather with the intention of crippling Spain and Portugal. It was good strategy to have a haven for its vessels, where expeditions might find a convenient base for attacks on the West Indies or South America.

Soutney is authority for stating that the Jews in the Brazils made "excellent colonists when under Dutch rule." When in 1642 the Dutch power in Brazil weakened, and in 1654 Bahia was evacuated, came the first Jews—twenty-seven of them—to New-Amsterdam. It was only twenty-eight years before that that Peter Minuit had bought Manhattan Island of the Indians for goods of the value of $25. During the Revolution the Jews, almost to a man, sided with the patriotic cause. Some of the careers of individual Jews in New-York Judge Daly presents. There was Hayman Levy (many of his great-grandchildren exist to-day) and Hayman Levy dealt in furs. Upon his book are entries of moneys paid to John Jacob Astor for beating furs, at the rate of $1 a day.

Pennsylvania, it is well known, in Lancaster, long prior to the Revolution, had several Jewish families. One notable Pennsylvania Jew was Haym Salomon, who advanced the enormous sum of $658,000 to the Continental Government during the Revolution, and to Jefferson, Madison, Lee, Steuben, Mifflin, St. Clair, Wilson, Monroe, and Mercer. Madison wrote to the authorities in Virginia: "I am fast relapsing into pecuniary distress, and the case of my brethren is especially alarming. I have been a pensioner for some time on the bounty of Haym Salomon. The kindness of Haym Salomon is a fund that will preserve me from extremities, but I never resort to it without great mortification, as he obstinately rejects all recompense."

Taken prisoner in 1775, Haym Salomon was imprisoned by the English Provost, and contracted a disease of which he died. Too ill to secure steps toward reimbursement, he died without ever having received back a penny. Madison, as late as 1827, urged the claims of his family, but republics, as Judge Daly remarks, are ungrateful. In 1733 Gen. Oglethorpe brought the first Jewish settlers to Savannah, Ga., and certain families of Jews now in Georgia and South Carolina are the descendants of these settlers. During the Revolution these Southern Jews did service in the American armies. One peculiarity of these Jews, and to their credit, is that after the Revolution many of the sons of these old soldiers sought service in the army and navy of the United States, and distinguished themselves for courage and ability.

The Jewish side of the annals of Newport, including the statement that the Lisbon earthquake brought many Jews there, is one of the most interesting of chapters. These were Portuguese Jews, and they were highly-cultured people. When the British ravaged Rhode Island, the Jews were ruined and left Newport. The time came when Moses Lopez was the last Jew there. The Newport synagogue, still kept in good preservation through the Toure bequest, is the only remnant left of that early Jewish existence in New-England.

As a narrative of the facts regarding the Jews in North America, this volume is worthy of the high source from which it emanates. With the founding of the American Jewish Historical Society in 1892, unquestionably much material will be added to the annals of the Jews in the New World.

Family Life Pictured.

THE REBEL QUEEN. A Novel. By Walter Besant. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Besant's story is essentially a romance of the Jews—"The People," as he designates them. He shows that they have an elasticity of temperament peculiar to themselves. Though ground under foot, to extinguish them is impossible. To-morrow or the day after they forget apparently their past agony. May be it is the world, which loses sight of the narrow interval between the Jew's humility and his pride.

If Mr. Besant's principal characters are Jews in widely-different conditions of life, his main idea is to show the futility of that endeavor which assumes that woman is in all respects the equal of man. The author takes the man and woman who are born Jews, and shows that to love, honor, and obey in their marriage service is not a mere empty formula. If there be any one thing in which Jewish family life is to be respected, it is in the devotion of the wife for the husband, the husband for the wife, and their love for their children. Filial duty is as strongly accentuated among the Jews as among the Chinese. The entire happiness of the household, as Mr. Besant shows, is centred around the mother and wife, and she not ostensibly, but actually, follows the will of her husband. Carried to an extreme, it may be Orientalism, but the man is master.

Mr. Besant's heroine is Isabelle. She was heiress to millions. The fortune came from a grandfather, who had been a sutler and then a contractor during the French Revolution. Isabelle has all the pride of race. She traces her family back to those Jews who followed the Moors into Spain. She is the Queen. She drapes herself in scarlet velvet, and is a trifle barbaric. Why she married Emanuel Elveda, a dreamer of dreams, is hard to say. He had nothing. He despised money. She would have made her husband follow her dictates and be the humblest of her subjects. He refuses to be her slave. She is his wife and he has the law on his side. The two separate, agreeing never to live more together. Isabelle settles on her husband a large annual amount of money, which he disdains. He is above being bought. Emanuel does not know that after he left his wife a daughter was born to him—Francesca.

Mr. Besant has taken great pains to study Jewish life in London, and he presents many excellent descriptions. Both the happier and sadder aspects of the Jews are cleverly written. The author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" has a wonderful constructive power, but he throws out so many wings to his edifice that sometimes the effect of the tout ensemble is lost.

The Jew who reads Mr. Besant's comments on his race must needs feel flattered with the author's ideal treatment of the subject. Perhaps between Mr. Zangwell's "The Children of the Ghetto," with its hard realism, and Mr. Besant's "The Rebel Queen," with its poetical conceptions, the right mean can be struck.

The Jew in Hard Times.

JOSEPH ZALMONAH. A Novel. By Edward King. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Apart from its merits, Mr. Edward King's "Joseph Zalmonah" is most oppertune, for we have been reading of the scenes enacted by the Jewish tailors and cloakmakers in Hester and Baxter Streets. It is the drama of the sweaters. "Joseph Zalmonah" may be apparently fantastic in parts, with such other creations as Myriam, Bethseba, and the insane Baumeister, but the story shows that dread struggle for life in a quarter of New-York where gaunt famine is rife at times and the victims of greed are many.

Granted that Russian and Polish Jews, as they are packed together in an unsavory section of New-York City, are the most undesirable of people, we must remember that it is through no fault of theirs that they have been driven here from Russia. Every case of typhoid fever and every death from starvation among these unfortunates are so many crimes against humanity, which, if there be any justice in heaven, will be visited upon those who brought about this dire calamity. Man and woman's nature, warped and ruined by oppression, will tend toward the development of wolfish instincts.

Mr. King has not invented the surroundings which he describes. He must have made a long and careful study of actual conditions. The peddler Ben Zion is lifelike, and so are many of the personages. If the hero, Joseph, be taken as an impossible character, an injustice would be done. Living in sordid misery, there are to-day many Russians in this wretched quarter of New-York who but eighteen months ago, in addition to wealth, had all the advantages of a higher education. Robbed by Russia of their means, they have been thrown here on their own resources. Many of these work sixteen hours a day in foul garrets for a pittance. They are of the sweated. Some of these have lost heart, and, maddened by privation, may counsel violence in the assertion of their rights, but there are others, with better balanced brains, who are doing their best to breast the storm, and who labor incessantly, bidding the toilers be patient. Just such a personage is Joseph Zalmonah.

Mr. King shows how immensely difficult is the task undertaken by philanthropic Jews at home and abroad in their endeavors to ameliorate the conditions of their foreign coreligionists. Problems of an economic kind, as an overcrowded labor market, are at all times difficult of solution, and never more enigmatical than to-day. In Mr. Besant's "Rebel Queen" and in Mr. Zanguill's "Children of the Ghetto" there are occasional glimpses of sunshine. In Mr. King's romance the rifts of light are few. "We are not out of Egypt yet," says in his agony the Jew, Joseph Zalmonah.

LITERARY NOTES.

Among the Autumn books of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be two new volumes in the American Men of Letters Series—"James Russell Lowell," by George E. Woodberry, and "George William Curtis," by Edward Cary.

A new volume by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, entitled "An Old Town by the Sea," which will appear this Autumn, relates to Portsmouth, a town of which he has often written in his stories.

Justin Winsor has in press "Cartier to Frontenac," a work described in sub-headings as "a study of geographical discovery in the interior of North America, in its historical relations, 1534-1700, with full cartographical illustrations from contemporary sources."

"The Breadwiners," that successful novel of ten years ago, the authorship of which has been attributed to John Hay, Charles de Kay, and to several other writers, will be issued soon in Harper's Quarterly Series.

"Harper's Weekly" will print a page of portraits of "Friends of Repeal," "as a sequel to the recent series of "Enemies of the Public Welfare."

The "Cosmopolitan" has had so large an increase in its circulation since the price was reduced that it has concluded to print over 200,000 copies of the Christmas number.

A volume of poems on the list of Roberts Brothers, with the title "Such as They Are," is by Col. Higginson and Mary Thacher Higginson, his wife.

The first edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's new book, "The Prince of India," comprised 50,000 copies, and 35,000 of them were sold within a few days of publication.

Oscar Wilde has two books in preparation. One is called "The Incomparable and Ingenious History of Mr. W. H.; Being the True Secret of Shakespeare's Sonnets, now for the First Time Here Fully Set Forth." It will be issued in an ordinary edition of 500 copies and a large paper one of 50. The other work is a poem, called "The Sphinx," of which there will be 250 copies and 25 large ones.

A memoir of the late British Conservative leader, W. H. Smith, is in preparation at the hands of Sir Herbert E. Maxwell.

The selection from the family letters of Matthew Arnold soon to appear has been edited by W. E. Russell, a member of Parliament. The letters were addressed to his mother and sister, and extend over a long period.

Macmillan & Co. have engaged to publish a work on France by J. E. C. Bodley, the scope of which will be similar to that of Bryce's "American Commonwealth." It will be an exhaustive work, but it is not expected to be ready before the end of next year.

The "Letters of Asa Gray," edited by Jane Loring Gray, will be published in two volumes, with portraits and other illustrations.

A. P. Russell, who has published "In a Club Corner," "A Club of One," "Library Notes," and "Characteristics," has in press at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "Sub Coelum: A Sky-Built Human World," which is a picture of an ideal society and yet is said to be neither visionary nor fantastic.

"In Search of a Climate," by Charles G. Nottage, is a new English work dealing with the Sandwich Islands and Southern California. The author was in Honolulu during the recent troubles and devotes considerable space to them. The book will be profusely illustrated.

Mr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, has been engaged for several years on a series of "Memorials of St. James's Palace." All the private archives of the Lord Chamberlain's office are understood to have been placed at his disposal, and he has gathered from them many curious things.

The "Familiar Letters of Sir Walter Scott," which David Douglas has edited, will be published here by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A new dictionary of quotations from ancient and modern sources, including French has been compiled by the Rev. James Wood, the editor of Nuttall's Dictionary.

When asked to place her autograph in one of her novels to be sold at an English fair, Mrs. W. K. Clifford wrote above her name the line: "This is a bad little book and was written by me."

An early work by the author of "The Heavenly Twins," called "Ideala," has come out in England in a new edition, which is the fifth that has been printed.

Alfred Austin's first poem, "Madonna's Child," is on the announcement list of Macmillan & Co.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

TEMPERANCE IN ALL NATIONS. Papers, Essays, Discussions, Addresses, and Histories of the World's Temperance Congress Held by the National Temperance Society in Chicago June, 1893. Edited by J. N. Stearns. Vol. II. Proceedings of the Congress. 8vo. New-York: The National Temperance Society.

DAVID BALFOUR. Being Memoirs of His Adventures at Home and Abroad. Written by Himself, and now set forth by Robert Louis Stevenson. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

JACK HALL; OR, THE SCHOOL DAYS OF AN AMERICAN BOY. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by F. G. Attwood. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JACK IN THE BUSH; OR, A SUMMER ON A SALMON RIVER. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE OPINIONS OF A PHILOSOPHER. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by W. T. Smedley and C. S. Reinhart. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SID; OR, THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF ADELIA GATES. By Adela E. Orpen. 8vo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE WHAT AND HOW OF VOCAL CULTURE. By Mme. F. Roena Medini. 12mo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner. $1.

MUSCULAR EXERCISES FOR HEALTH AND GRACE. As Taught by Lydia J. Newcomb. Illustrated by Ella Perkins. 12mo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner. 25 cents.

ATLAS TO ACCOMPANY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES. Published Under the Direction of the Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War. Parts XVII. and XVIII. 4to. Washington: Government Printing Office.

HALF A HERO. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50 cents.

THE BREADWINNERS. A Social Study. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Paper, 50 cents.

RESISTANCE OF SHIPS AND SCREW PROPULSION. By D. W. Taylor. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

THE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTË. In 12 vols. Vol. VII., The Professor. Vol. VIII., Poems. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per volume.

THE DEVIL A GENTLEMAN. By Balston Follett. 12mo. New-York: Saalfield & Fitch. Paper, 50 cents.

THE SEVENTH BOOK OF VIRGIL'S ÆNEID. Edited for schools. By W. C. Collar. 18mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—"A. M.": What should I do to "place" a boy on a training ship for the merchant marine? How old must the boy be? What are the qualifications for admission? What would be the necessary expenses?

Apply in writing to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New-York Nautical School. 146 Grand Street. Candidates must be between sixteen and twenty years of age, of average size, sound constitution, free from physical defects, must produce testimonials of good character, should be able to pass a satisfactory examination in spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and must have either parent or guardian living in the City of New-York to sign the necessary papers. Boys admitted to the school must provide themselves with certain simple articles, such as shoes, rubber boots, jack-knives, hair and tooth brushes, combs, towels, &c. Furthermore, a deposit of $30 is required to defray the cost of white and blue uniforms.

ALBERT HARDY.—"F. R. C.": Please give a short sketch of Albert Hardy.

Albert Hardy is the son of Charles White and Sarah Constable Hardy. He was born in Holyoke, Mass., in 1855, and was educated in Springfield, Mass. His first newspaper work was on the *Spy* of Worcester, Mass. In 1879 he came to New-York City and was on the staff of the *Star*. In 1889 he wrote his "Maid of Bethany," a study of the Christ, which attracted much attention in this country and in Europe. Mr. Hardy has done much and fine work in verse, short story, and essay lines, and has also been successful in platform work. On the removal from Philadelphia to this city of *Godey's Magazine*, last year, Mr. Hardy was made its editor.

JUSTICE FOR THE MONITORS.

Answer to Comments on the Nantucket's Perilous Experience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The troubles of the monitor Nantucket during her encounter with the recent hurricane while en route to Wilmington have already been seized upon by the opponents of the monitor type of men-of-war as an argument against the seaworthiness of low free-board ships. When, however, one takes into consideration that the Nantucket is thirty years old, has not been in active service (except for brief intervals) for the last ten years, is leaky and more or less in need of general repairs consequent upon old age, her safely riding out the hurricane would seem to be greatly to her credit and to that of the class to which she belongs.

The late Gustavus C. Fox, whose name has such claims on the American people, once wrote as follows: "Sailors, you know, are conservative and impatient, slow to change old ideas, and restless under efforts necessary to reach perfection." What more striking illustration of the truth of this could there be than the fact that, after thirty years, there should still be doubts as to the seagoing qualities of the monitor? Do the voyages of the Monadnock around Cape Horn, of the Miantonomoh to England, of the Weehawken, under Rodgers, in terrific gale count for nothing?

And, above all, are the opinions of Ericsson himself to be passed over? Ericsson wrote Nov. 3, 1863: "The monitors have not only proved sea boats, but they are lifeboats on a large scale, which cannot perish in any hurricane or raging sea provided there is water under their bottoms and their deck openings are properly closed."

The trouble to-day seems to be that our naval officers are suffering from an attack of Anglophobia, which blinds them to the advantages of the monitor and has led this Nation into the construction of costly high free-board ships of the English type. These, it is true, have roomy, comfortable quarters, but what targets they present as compared with the low-lying monitor class, and how much more they roll! Since the Victoria-Camperdown affair, in England at least, there have arisen grave doubts as to the stability of these high free-board monsters if injured in certain places.

In all newspaper reports of monitor voyages great stress is laid upon the fact that huge quantities of water cover the decks, a fact which seems to have peculiar terrors for most naval officers. Ericsson knew that this would be so, and counted upon it to prevent the ship's rolling, and so increase its value as a gun platform. In conclusion, would it not be fairer to judge the qualities of the monitor class by the recent splendid performances of the modern Monterey than by those of antiquated mechanically-imperfect constructions, handed down to us as relics of a long-past war?

ERICSSONIAN.

—There would not be much difficulty about making our own way if we did not expect others to do the digging.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

STRONG IN THE SIXTEENTH

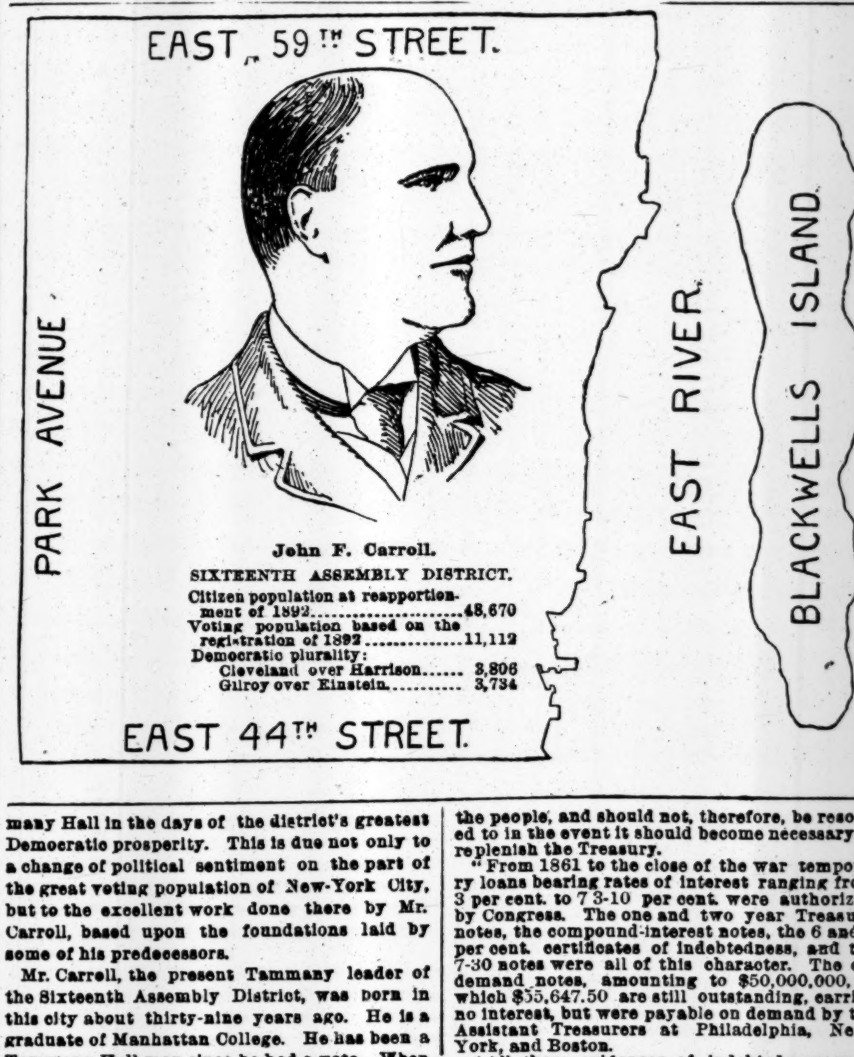
TAMMANY'S FORCES WELL MANAGED BY JOHN F. CARROLL.

The District, as the Old Twentieth, Has Had an Interesting History—Prominent Men Who Have Been Its Democratic Leaders—John I. Davenport Has Made Trouble About the Voting of Men from Blackwell's Island, Which It Includes—Mr. Carroll's Aides.

With a Democratic plurality of nearly 4,600 votes, the new Sixteenth Assembly District pushed itself away to the front among the thirty Assembly districts of this city at the last election, the first held after the reapportionment. The new Sixteenth was made largely out of the territory of the old Twentieth Assembly District, which used to figure to a large extent in local political history when Police Justice Solon B. Smith, then Republican leader of the Twentieth, was more active in politics than he is now.

The district is a very compact one. It contains large brewery and wholesale butcher business interests. It also includes Blackwell's Island. This has caused many a row in the district due to the fact that the United States Deputy Marshals, under the direction of John I. Davenport, have insisted that the men in the workhouse on the Island had no right to vote, while the Democrats contended that inasmuch as these men were working for their food and lodging they were entitled to vote. The question from the legal point of view cannot yet be said to have been settled, but the Democrats have usually succeeded in voting the men from the workhouse.

The old Twentieth Assembly District had many well-known men for its leaders, but it was reserved for John F. Carroll, a young man and a hard worker, to lead the district for Tammany Hall in the days of the district's greatest Democratic prosperity. This is due not only to a change of political sentiment on the part of the great voting population of New-York City, but to the excellent work done there by Mr. Carroll, based upon the foundations laid by some of his predecessors.



John F. Carroll.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Citizen population at reapportionment of 1892	48,670
Voting population based on the registration of 1892	11,112
Democratic plurality:	
Cleveland over Harrison	3,806
Gilroy over Einstein	3,734

Mr. Carroll, the present Tammany leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, was born in this city about thirty-nine years ago. He is a graduate of Manhattan College. He has been a Tammany Hall man since he had a vote. When Joseph J. O'Donohue, now City Chamberlain, was a Park Commissioner he appointed Mr. Carroll to a clerkship in the Park Department, and this was Mr. Carroll's initiation into what is sometimes called public life. In 1879 Recorder Smyth appointed him an attendant in the Court of General Sessions, of which he is now the Chief Clerk. Almost immediately afterward he was designated as clerk to the Grand Jury, a place which he filled with great satisfaction for some time.

Mr. Carroll was appointed Clerk of the Seventh Judicial District Court by Civil Justice Monell in 1881, and he filled this office until 1886, when he was appointed Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. Upon the death of John Sparks, in 1892, he was appointed his successor as Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, a place of much responsibility. Mr. Sparks had been Clerk of the Court of General Sessions for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Carroll's name was presented by Recorder Smyth, and he was unanimously elected by the four Judges of General Sessions. The salary of the place is $7,000 a year.

As the leader of the sturdy Democratic Sixteenth District, Mr. Carroll has reason to congratulate himself on the showing he has made. He has a well-equipped General Committee. Its Chairman is John H. Patrick and its Secretaries George H. Fahrbach and William H. Hornidge. They aid Mr. Carroll very materially in his work in the district. The Treasurer of the General Committee is Thomas Leamy. Mr. Leamy is reasonably well-to-do in this world's goods. He is a great assistant to Mr. Carroll in the management of the district. Mr. Leamy is, like several others of Mr. Carroll's aids, a man who is not in search of political office, but who finds a great deal of satisfaction in going about and securing employment for poor men in the district. He is a very careful Treasurer. Every cent that comes into the General Committee's fund in the district must be accounted for to him, and he accounts for every cent to the General Committee. The Chairman of the District Committee is Robert McNally, and the work laid out for that committee is always skillfully done.

Besides his regular lieutenants, Mr. Carroll has many men in his district who co-operate effectually with him in his work for the organizations. One of his soundest advisers is Judge Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court, a man who, although comparatively young in years, has had a wide experience in New-York City politics. Then the leader also has the aid of such men as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Maurice F. Holahan, Philip C. Meehan, the coffee broker; Lawrence McCormack, M. Warley Platzk, John Adler, Lieut. Col. James Moran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Peter Doelger, Jr., Max Ahles, Isaac Dannenberg, Assemblyman Isaac C. Wolff, and Alderman Francis Lantry.

Others who figure conspicuously as Mr. Carroll's advisers and friends are Lawyer Emanuel Arnstein, School Inspector Samuel Sanders, John J. Harrington, ex-Senator Charles A. Stadler, and James Doherty. Thomas F. Reilly, once Captain of the famous Tenderloin precinct police, is now Captain of the precinct in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Deputy Commissioner of Jurors James E. Conner is a resident and a hard worker in the district. William H. Steinkamp and James G. Wallace are also among the influential ones in this district. The district headquarters are at the Home Club at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. The Home Club is famous for its great "beefsteak dinners." When one of these dinners is given Tammany men flock to it from all the thirty Assembly districts in the city. They are events in the district and particularly well-cooked steaks are the features.

Joseph J. O'Donohue had control of the old Twentieth District during the Tilden Presidential canvass. Prior to that time Terence Farley was a power there. In 1878 William C. Conner had command of the Tammany forces in the district, and after his time Joseph J. O'Donohue was the district leader again for some time.

Then came the period when James A. Flack was in charge. This lasted about five years, and when Mr. Flack was elected Sheriff, he was one of the biggest leaders in Tammany. His downfall came with the exposures that caused his retirement from the Sheriff's office and his obliteration from all local political affairs. He relinquished his leadership of the Twentieth Assembly District and resigned as a Sachem of the Tammany Society. There were plenty of young and old men in the district who were anxious to succeed Mr. Flack as the leader, but Mr. Carroll's popularity and his record in Tammany Hall made it easy for his friends to secure him the place. He was made leader in 1889, and since then the straight Tammany ticket has carried everything before it in the district.

The big clubhouses of the Liederkranz and Arion societies are both within the Sixteenth District. There is a large German vote there, and it goes with Tammany more generally than it does in some of the other Assembly districts.

Mr. Carroll's force of election district Captains is regarded by him as about perfect. He says every man of them is a hard worker, and that he does not believe they can be excelled in this city. There are forty election districts in the Assembly district. Here is a list of their Captains: John J. Harrington, William Crosby, W. H. Hornridge, Mayer Bickert, John E. Herwick, Thomas Leamy, Harry Stephen, John J. Lynch, Henry Steiner, Patrick McDavitt, James J. McCahill, John O'Reilly, Fred Fahrbach, George Winter, J. Joseph Scully, James Duffy, Henry Thoesen, Bernard Galligan, Joseph J. Madden, Peter Curry, William Steinkamp, Thomas Baldwin, Michael Ledwith, Thomas Marion, Edward Kennedy, Frederick Ginby, John J. Hughes, Patrick Barrett, Lawrence McCormack, Louis Levy, John Adler, Thomas Berry, John Mulligan, Frederick Fisher, John Hofsass, Nicholas Betzemaine, John McConville, Max Steinert, James Walsh, Orlando Flynn, Albert White, Patrick Kearney, Garrett Mead, and Terence McManus.

The Republican leader of the district is Herman Cantor, but the grand old party's organization there is weak.

TO MEET THE DEFICIENCY.

Congressman Dockery Favors an Issue of Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—"I cannot say," said Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) "whether or not the paralysis which has overtaken the business interests of the country will result in an actual Treasury deficiency. It will depend upon the length of its continuance. It is already operated to reduce receipts of the Government to a very marked degree, and, if continued, will exhaust the entire available surplus.

"The receipts of the Treasury for the months of July and August of this year are $12,996,728.29 less than the revenues for the corresponding period of last year, while the expenditures for the same period have increased $5,206,886.51. This condition of dwindling revenues and increasing expenditures, as shown in the Treasury statement of yesterday, has reduced the gold reserve to $96,009,123 and the net available cash balance to $11,274,787.64, or a total cash balance of $107,283,910.64.

"There is no statute which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury or the President to make any loan to secure money for the payment of current expenditures. If, therefore, existing business depression should result in a Treasury deficiency, it will require legislation to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to meet it.

"Now, this could be met either by the issue of bonds, Treasury notes, or other certificates of indebtedness, or by an issue of silver certificates, in anticipation of the gross seigniorage or profit to accrue to the Government upon the coinage of the silver bullion left in the Treasury. An increase of our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness would be obnoxious to the people, and should not, therefore, be resorted to in the event it should become necessary to replenish the Treasury.

"From 1861 to the close of the war temporary loans bearing rates of interest ranging from 3 per cent. to 7 3-10 per cent. were authorized by Congress. The one and two year Treasury notes, the compound-interest notes, the 6 and 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and the 7-30 notes were all of this character. The old demand notes, amounting to $50,000,000, of which $55,647.50 are still outstanding, carried no interest, but were payable on demand by the Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

"All these evidences of indebtedness were temporary in their character, and served the purposes for which they were designed.

"It seems to me, however, that the most feasible way to meet this possible deficiency would be to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates to the amount of the estimated profit upon the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury, purchased under the Sherman act.

"On the 16th of last month there were 133,161,375 five ounces of silver in the Treasury, which cost the Government $121,217,677. The coining value of this bullion is $172,168,242, thus leaving a net profit to the Government of $50,950,565, which would be ample to make good any probable Treasury deficiency.

"Such action would involve no tax or other charge upon the people, and would not only make good the impending Treasury deficiency, but would also swell the volume of our circulating medium."

Injured in a Runaway Accident.

Dr. Adolph Sruhauf, a dentist, forty-five years old, living at 373½ Union Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured in a runaway accident on Ocean Boulevard, Flatbush, last night. His horse became frightened and ran into a heavily-loaded wagon.

Dr. Sruhauf was thrown to the ground. An ambulance surgeon from the Seney Hospital said he had suffered concussion of the brain. He was taken to his home.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Mercantile National Bank vs. Fuller. 2—Mercer vs. Wood.

Class IV.—3—Zeman vs. Goodman. 4—Samuels vs. Beckowitz. 5—Bennett vs. Eisenberg. 6—Bogert vs. Olds.

Class VII.—7—Munree vs. Bonanno. 8—Democratic Club vs. Galligan. 9—Goodwin vs. Complete Electric Construction Company. 10—Leo Von Raven Publishing Company vs. Reseborn. 11—Young vs. Fowler. 12—Balet vs. Fowler. 13—Riverside Iron Works vs. Rose. 14—Merritt vs. Fowler.

Class VIII.—15—Hutchinson vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 16—Matter of Heney. 17—Matter of Metropolitan Improvement Company, (Limited.) 18—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Norris. 19—McHench vs. Robinson. 20—Cavanagh vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 21—Lord vs. Hewitt. 22—Curtis vs. Curtis. 23—Heath vs. Hoes. 24—Harkin vs. Brooks. 25—Weil vs. Cohen. 26—Austin vs. Julien Electric Company. 27—Bennett vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 28—Robbins vs. Hammett. 29—Becker vs. Mitchell. 30—Crow vs. Gleason. 31—La Montague vs. United Paper Company. 32—Moore vs. Snedeker. 33—Weeks vs. Marshall. 34—Fort vs. Wild. 35—Sheffield vs. Robinson. 36—Andrew vs. Bassett. 37—The People, &c., vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 38—Lennon vs. Lennon. 39—Ingraham vs. Ingraham. 40—Smith vs. Kidd. 41—Becker vs. Reisthal. 42—Union Square Bank vs. Reichmann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Daly, C. J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 11. 879—Hartman vs. Hartman. 880—Grafton vs. Grafton. 883—Cohen vs. Cohen. 884—Weill vs. Weill. 885—Eisenstadt vs. Eisenstadt. 886—Sklarkowitsch vs. Sklarkowitsch. 887—Mulberg vs. Mulberg. 888—Bikales vs. Bikales. 889—Sterne vs. Sterne. 890—Roege vs. Roege. 891—Matrangolo vs. Matrangolo. 892—Smith vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—*Ransom, S.*—Opens at 10:30. Motion calendar. Estate of George H. A. Parker.

Testimony to be taken before the probate clerk at 10:30: Lena Schubiger, Catharine McDonnell, Adam Schultheis, Elizabeth Neundorff, Margaret Linder, Charlotte Mahle, George Wilker, Sr., Susan P. Embury, Dorothea Cook, William Gramm, Jr., Annie Skelly, Jeremiah Cronin, Reuben Langdon.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—*Ransom, S.*—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.—Opens at 10:30.

Contested will calendar.—For trial—889½—Robert J. Pond. To fix time for trial—886—John Morrell. 874—Minna Meyer. 884—Richard J. Clarke. 895—Michael Crowe. 897—Joseph F. Johnson. 898—Hannah Daniels. 899—Henrietta Barnum. 900—Auguste or Augusta Racer. 901—William H. Walter. 902—Harriet R. Hurd. 903—Margaret Donovan. 904—Thomas Floyd Cohen.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Ehrlich, C. J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

THRIVE ON NEW-JERSEY AIR

A STATE NOTED FOR THE LONGEVITY OF ITS CITIZENS.

Several Were Born During the Last Century—Three Pairs of Old Twins and Triplets Sixty-seven Years Old Living—A Negro Woman Who Was Born in 1779—White Woman 104 Years Old Who Reads Without Spectacles—Vigorous Old Men of Distinction.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Many New-Jersey people are either mixed in their birthday dates or the State has a climate particularly conductive to longevity. The newspapers of New Jersey are seeking to settle the controversy as to the oldest twins in the State. There have been six contestants and the matter is still open.

Simon Wallen and his sister are old-fashioned folks down in Salem, where John Fenwick began a settlement over 200 years ago. They were born seventy-nine years ago, and are still hale and hearty.

Abner and Aaron Blanchard are the distinguished twins of Morris County. They were born eighty-five years ago, and bear a resemblance to each other. Abner carries a cane and Aaron walks three miles to a church without one.

In Monmouth County lives "Uncle" Jacob Sommer and his brother Joe. One is short and the other is long. Jacob has a good memory, but Joseph is somewhat mixed in his dates. He claims it was ninety-two years ago last May when he and Jacob made their bow. Jacob insists that it was only eighty-seven years ago.

The triplets are Mason Blake of Murrayville, Ocean County; James Blake of Kingston, Middlesex County, and Mrs. Hannah Wartman of Trenton. They were born sixty-seven years ago in Gloucester County. These old people have a strong family resemblance and enjoy good health.

The oldest negro woman in the State is "Aunt Judy" Cummings, who lives at Long Branch, and is the oracle of the colored colony. She was born a slave on a southern plantation in 1779 and became the property of Major William Waters, who lived near New-Brunswick. She had many owners before the Emancipation act released her. She has some recollection of Gen. Washington.

Randall Jones, a colored man, living in Asbury Park, is 107 years old. He is a hale, jolly old man.

"Aunt Toby" Mason lives in the colored settlement at Kinkora, Burlington County. She has the reputation of being 107 years old, and is still vigorous.

Trenton has a jolly woman 104 years old. She is Mrs. Amy Anderson. She was born in Monmouth County in 1788. She spends her time knitting and sewing, and can thread a needle without the assistance of spectacles. Her mind is clear, and she recites many events that occurred during her childhood days.

A well-preserved Jerseyman can be found in Middleton Township, Monmouth County. He is "Uncle" Joseph Field, who is 100 years old. He is a rich farmer, and still "looks after things round the place" every day.

In Belleville, a suburb of Newark, there is a historical figure known as "Old Blake," who has been known by three generations of Bellevilleites. He has no idea of his age, except that he is over 100.

Near Westfield, Union County, resides Mrs. Waney Baker, who was born March 10, 1790, at Springfield, in the same county. Her health is good and her faculties are still unimpaired. Her face is clear and free from wrinkles.

"Aunt" Hannah Chard of Port Morris, Cumberland County, is now nearing the one hundred and fifth mile post. She weighs 180 pounds, has good eyesight, and occupies her time sewing. She cooks occasionally, and last April, for her one hundred and fourth birthday party, she made all the pies and cakes consumed by the guests. She has 108 grand and great grand children.

Thomas E. Cooke is the oldest living circus rider, professional acrobat, and clown. He lives on Union Avenue, in Paterson, and recently celebrated his ninety-first birthday. He is well educated, an interesting talker, and full of reminiscences. His lineage goes back to Sir Thomas Cooke of Holcombe Hall, Norfolk.

His father, with 130 performers, including his own 12 children and over thirty other members of the Cooke family, came to New-York in 1836. They built an amphitheatre opposite to where Cooper Union now stands. They removed to Philadelphia and built on the site now occupied by the Continental Hotel. This was during Van Buren's Administration.

John Hugg of Burlington has just turned 100. He has always lived in the Quaker town and is the father of James Hugg, the body servant of Gen. Grubb, who is now nearly seventy.

Mrs. Catherine Duncan, colored, living near Phillipsburg, Warren County, recently reached her one hundred and first birthday. She is the daughter of a native of Guinea, Africa, who was captured by slave traders when a boy and brought to America. The father was sold into slavery and the daughter was born in bondage Jan. 21, 1791. She has always had good health and is still spry.

Mrs. Rachel Cottrell is the oldest person of Matawan. She was born in 1797, and is still actively engaged in benevolent work. Asbury Fountain is ninety-two; John Donnelly of Matawan is ninety, and still active; Mrs. Catherine Lambertson is over ninety, and gets in and out of a wagon without assistance, and Frank Golden was born in 1803.

Warren County has a number of venerable citizens, prominent among them Isaac Wildrick, who has filled every office in the gift of the rural voter except Governor. He is father of the Senior Vice Commander of the New-Jersey Department of the Grand Army. He is ninety, and still gets much delight out of political discussions. He is an old-time Jacksonian Democrat.

John I. Blair, who owns more railroads than any other man in the United States, lives in the town named after him. He is ninety-two and still hearty. His wealth is fabulous, and there are stories current about his parsimonious habits.

Warren has an old-fashioned woman who has just recently concluded that her chance for marriage has passed, and she is reconciled to pass the remaining years of her life a happy spinster. She is Miss Rachel Smith, and is over ninety-six years old and still cheerful. Joseph Wildrick is ninety-three, Mrs. Hester Tinsman ninety-two, Walter Wilson ninety-one, Mrs. Bloom ninety-two, Mathias Vass, a veteran of Fort Sumter, eighty-four; Abram Swisher, a well-known veteran turfman, eighty-four; Eli Forth, eighty-seven; Andrew Feel, commonly called "Pop Feel," eighty-three; Dartley Larue, eighty-four. Lavina Totter, Susan France, Harriet Thompson, and Ruth Wise, four maiden ladies, have all lived over eighty years.

In Morris County lives Samuel Swayze, ninety years old, the pride of Chester Township. He is able to read without the aid of glasses. He has a wonderful memory, and plays whist for pastime.

Abraham Runyon, father of ex-Chancellor Runyon of Newark, is ninety-one. He is known as "Father Runyon," and was born on the old Runyon homestead at Greenbrook, which for 200 years has been in the family. The ex-Chancellor's family is noted for its longevity.

The venerable Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College, is eighty years old, with a strong mind and still interested in the administration of Princeton College.

Dr. John A. Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, is getting ready to observe his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the church. He is eighty-five years old.

Ex-Gov. Rodnam M. Price, notwithstanding he is seventy-five years old, is still vigorous, and he is now promoting several gigantic schemes.

In the New-Jersey Conference there are several remarkable specimens of well-preserved manhood. The Rev. Allan Thompson is ninety-five, and recently he stated that he was still a good talker and a good walker. The Rev. Gifford A. Lewis of Burlington is another old-fashioned minister, who is over ninety.

David Neighbor of Hunterdon County is said to be the oldest ex-Assemblyman in the State. He is ninety-three and still bright. He and the venerable Robert Laird, one of the quaint characters of Monmouth County, and ex-United States Senator Cattell are the only three men still living who sat in the historical Constitutional Convention of 1844.

Heavy Frost in the Mohawk Valley.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—There was a heavy frost in the Mohawk Valley last night.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—World's Fair City Directory. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St—3:00 and 8:30—Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The White Squadron. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Mavourneen. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations. Matinée.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 8th Av-157th St—2:30—Cycling Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St-8th Av—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Louisville vs. New-York.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:15—Fanny.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Vaudeville.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, with slightly increased temperature.

Secretary CARLISLE has found that some of his new appointees quite misunderstand the nature of the duties they were selected to perform. They have devoted an undue amount of time and energy to what may be generally described as "patronage," sending to the Secretary elaborate lists of promotions, removals, and appointments, some of which having been inadvertently allowed to pass, have had to be revoked. The Secretary has accordingly requested all officers under him to consult him personally before they recommend any changes, and then to send their recommendations through the Appointment Bureau. He has also felt obliged to remind these gentlemen that "recommendations by officers of the department of persons not in the service is not in accordance with the rules and regulations." This is a step, though not, perhaps, a very long one, in the right direction. It helps at least to concentrate the regulation of changes in the service in the Secretary, and imposes on him a correspondingly increased responsibility. If now the Secretary would announce that no change in the service under him would be made except when required by the good of the service, and that that alone should determine the change, he would rid himself of much care, and greatly promote the public interest.

We gave in THE TIMES yesterday morning the substance of the plan for "resumption" reported to have been made by the receiver of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn to the larger depositors. We have no wish to defeat or delay any plan of this sort to which the parties in interest can agree. But it is plain, first, that the bank reorganized on this plan would have peculiar difficulties to encounter, and, second, that to have any chance of success the plan must be carried out by perfectly honorable and exceptionally able and careful men. These terms hardly describe the men who have heretofore had the management of the bank. It is very desirable that the depositors, especially those of moderate amounts, should recover their deposits so far as possible, but it is a question for them to consider whether there are not men of means who are responsible for the condition of the bank, who might be held to pecuniary as well as legal accountability. We regard no arrangement as desirable which permits those who have wrecked the bank, or allowed it to be wrecked, to escape loss and punishment.

The condition of the National Treasury does not restrain members of Congress from making the usual preparations for the annual distribution of funds for new public buildings. Many bills for the erection of such buildings have already been introduced. We have kept no account of them, but a hasty inspection of the bills introduced on Aug. 28 shows that on that day Mr. MANDERSON of Nebraska, formerly the President pro tem. of the Senate, put in bills for buildings at Norfolk, ($200,000,) Grand Island, ($150,000,) Plattsmouth, ($150,000,) Hastings, ($200,000,) and South Omaha, ($150,000,) in his State. We do not know how many similar bills he has introduced on other days, but these were enough, it seems to us, for one daily session.

The proposed establishment of a Government factory on the Pacific coast for the assembling and finishing of heavy guns deserves the consideration of the present Congress, into which a bill for the purpose has already been introduced. A board of officers reported some time ago that a total of 510 large guns and mortars would be needed for the fortifications of the Pacific coast alone. Most of them would go to San Francisco and Puget Sound, which are at present the only two points that it would pay an enemy to attack. Since the combined efforts of the factory at Watervliet and of those private establishments that have undertaken to build heavy guns and mortars for the Government would be fully occupied for many years in supplying the wants of the Atlantic seaboard and the great lakes, a gain would be effected if a Pacific factory could simultaneously turn out heavy ordnance for use on that coast. It is true that the cost of fuel and labor is greater there, but as has been well suggested, Congress did not allow that consideration to prevent it from offering special inducements to have war ships built on the Pacific. Besides, some offset may be had in saving a part of the cost of transporting guns across the continent. It seems to be admitted that forgings for ten-inch guns could already be produced by the Pacific Rolling Mills, and it is said that, with Government contracts to rely on, forgings for twelve-inch rifles could be turned out, and these would be large enough for the needs of that coast.

THE QUESTION OF NEW CURRENCY.

With the present imperfect knowledge of what may have been the plan for new currency discussed in Washington on Saturday, as reported in our dispatches yesterday morning, it would be useless to comment on the proposition outlined. But it is always timely to refer to general principles that experience has amply proved must be strictly followed if we are to have a sound banking currency. The first of these is that the security for bank notes must be not only ample, but available; that is to say, it should have not only an intrinsic, but a constant market value, in order that the means of redeeming notes on demand may always be at hand. This principle was violated by the safety-fund system of several of the States, in which the securities were generally sufficient in amount, but required time to convert into money.

The second principle is that the currency should be truly elastic, that is, that it should not only expand in volume when there is legitimate use for it, but that it should equally contract when that use diminishes. This involves the requirement that notes should not only be redeemable in law, but should in practice be redeemed, as was done in New-England under the well-known Suffolk bank system, which, within the field to which it was confined, was as sound as the national bank system became later. These two principles are perfectly feasible in application and both of them are indispensable.

With the practical and adequate observance of these it is difficult to see what pertinency there is in the discussion, for some time so general, as to whether State or National legislation should provide for the system. It is plain that uniformity can only be obtained by entire agreement between State Legislatures or by National legislation. The latter is simple, direct, and complete. The former is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. To a great extent it is a matter of sentiment bred by tradition, and though sentiment, when strong and general, is not a neglectable quantity in legislation, it is a very uncertain and risky factor in banking or in laws governing banking. We may add that for some time to come there is not likely to be any need for new currency after the Sherman law is out of the way. The restoration of confidence and extension of credit which will follow that event will do more to make trade active than the issue of a hundred millions of currency of any kind whatever.

THE FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER.

To-day is the twenty-third anniversary of the downfall of the Second Empire in France and the proclamation of a provisional Government which preceded the formal establishment of the republic. Twenty-three years is not a long time in the life of a nation, but it is quite long enough to embrace radical changes in political systems and even in political habits, which are much more slowly changed. The present republic has lasted longer than any form of government known in France since the outbreak of the Revolution, and when we remember that it is at least the seventh since then, and that the half dozen which went before it had a combined life of only eighty-one years and an average life of less than fourteen years, we may well reason that this republic has come to stay.

This influence is all the stronger when we remember the absence from French politics of any man or of any party that seems to have the ghost of a chance of successfully attempting to overthrow the republic. What is generally known as the First Republic, founded on the Revolution, found from the first all Europe practically united to resist or destroy it. It finally fell by the advent of NAPOLEON, whose tremendous genius alone was able to bring order out of the deep confusion that the wars of the First Republic had caused. It is possible that, had he been content to establish his dynasty in France, his throne might have proved as stable as that of any then reigning house. But his limitless aggression was more easily contested because, on the one hand, there was always a powerful Bourbon sentiment in the country, and, on the other, the restoration of the ancient throne was an object on which practically all his enemies could unite. The restored Bourbon King and his successor, the unfortunate CHARLES X., had not the strength to govern, but the fall of the latter was rendered more easy and certain by the existence of the younger branch of the family, with a chief, LOUIS PHILIPPE, both ambitious and astute. And when LOUIS PHILIPPE fell it was largely the force of the Napoleonic tradition and the existence of the future Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON that made that change, if not inevitable, at least feasible. The Second Empire collapsed under the German assault provoked by itself because it was utterly rotten.

Then finally came the present republic. It was born in foreign war and in the wildest confusion at home; but it has been, nevertheless, an orderly evolution, through the period of THIERS, which was one of reconstruction only; through that of MACMAHON, which was one of reaction, and so on, until to-day M. CARNOT presides over a nation from which almost everything like a pretender and almost everything like a reactionary party aiming at monarchy may be said to have disappeared. What the future may hold for France no one would care to predict. It is certain enough that it does not hold an ideally perfect Government, and therein the future of France is not peculiar. But it is perfectly safe to say that the French nation appears to-day to have a better chance than it has ever had before to work out its own development in its own way, and he would be most recreant to American ideas who should hold that that is not a promising situation.

THOSE INCORRECT REPORTS.

In a report submitted to Secretary CARLISLE, Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, sets forth the history of the disgraceful blunders that caused the actual value of our imports in the year ending on June 30 last to be increased by at least $75,000,000 in the official publications of the Government. The important over-valuations began to be made in February, 1892, so that it will be seen that not only the reports of the entire fiscal year ending on June 30 last, but also those for the last four months of the preceding fiscal year, are affected by them. Mr. FORD has not attempted to correct the reports for 1892, but he has deducted $75,000,000 from the reported value of the imports for the last fiscal year.

It was in February, 1892, that Assistant Secretary SPAULDING, then acting as Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular instructing Consular officers that a certificate showing the actual value of the foreign currency was no longer to be required in connection with invoices of goods shipped to this country, provided that the goods in question were on the free list or subject only to a specific duty. Thereupon persons importing such goods began to state the values of them in the currency of the exporting countries at par, without making any allowance for the actual depreciation of that currency. For example, the par value of the Brazilian milreis is 54.6 cents, and the value of the great quantities of coffee and rubber imported from Brazil was reported in Brazilian currency upon the basis of this par value, although the actual value of the milreis was then only 22 cents, and the average weekly value of it for the entire fiscal year ending on June 30 last was only 24 cents. Coffee from Brazil was landed here upon invoices which declared that the value of it at the port of shipment had been 30 cents a pound, although the actual value at that port had been only half as much, and the same coffee was sold here at a profit for less than 20 cents. The inflated values were reported to the Treasury Department and were entered in the permanent official publications of the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. FORD has been quite conservative in deducting only $75,000,000. There are thirteen countries in which paper currency has been circulating at a value below the face value, and from which large quantities of goods have been imported with invoices based upon the face value. While the over-valuation is most glaring and important with respect to the imports from Brazil, (the value of which last year was erroneously reported to have been $151,000,000,) the value of the imports from these other countries, also erroneously reported and published, exceeded $36,000,000, and, as Mr. FORD says, "no account has been taken of another important class of goods on which the requirement of a currency certificate was waived—goods subject to a specific duty, which would largely increase the total to be corrected." More than one-half of the duties collected in 1892 arose from specific rates. In the fiscal year 1893 the value of imports subject to specific duties exceeded $200,000,000. "How much of this total," says Mr. FORD, "was received from countries having depreciated currencies it is now impossible to say; but the imports from Italy alone run up into the millions, and certain items from this country and other countries open up a tempting field for conjecture."

Taking the aggregate reported value of coffee and rubber imports from Brazil alone, $144,000,000, as the basis of a general estimate, and bearing in mind that the actual value of the milreis was only 45 per cent. of its face value, Mr. FORD reduces the reported value of imports for the last fiscal year by $75,000,000. This change, he believes, is "within the limit of safety." Undoubtedly it is. By this reduction the reported adverse balance of trade for that year is reduced from $93,735,728 to $18,735,728. We are inclined to think, as we said some time ago, that, if all the returns could be corrected upon a basis of fact, this adverse balance of trade would entirely disappear, but it seems to be impossible for the Bureau of Statistics, with the small force at its command, to examine all the invoices and make the calculations which an exact correction would require. It is unfortunate that the work cannot be done. By this disgraceful blunder the official reports for the year ending on June 30, 1892, are vitiated, and the returns for 1893, as Mr. FORD says, "must remain open to suspicion." The error, although noted "early in the fiscal year 1893," (in April, 1892, by Mr. CHARLES HEATH, who gave warning to the Treasury Department,) "has been allowed to run so long as to make the details of that year in articles imported free of duty or subject to specific duty from the countries of depreciated paper money very unsafe when used in comparison with the details of a former year."

It is so important that the official reports as to imports and exports should be trustworthy that Congress should be asked, we think, to consider the expediency of providing for a thorough examination and an exact correction of the reports in which this great error has been revealed.

THE BERING SEA PATROL.

If any vague idea existed that in some way the decision of the Paris tribunal would, when announced, very greatly lighten the task of policing the seal regions, it must already have been dispelled. The patrol, as far as can be judged, will be extended rather than contracted, since both the area in which pelagic sealing is at times prohibited becomes greater and the prohibitory season begins earlier. The creation of a permanent patrol fleet, especially fitted for its duties, may therefore merit the consideration of Congress.

In former years, both before and after the *modus vivendi*, the area to be watched was Bering Sea east of the treaty boundary; and the seal herd does not enter that sea until the early days of July. Now, however, pelagic sealing is forbidden from May 1 until July 31, inclusive, not only there, but in the whole of the North Pacific east of the one hundred and eightieth meridian of longitude and of the treaty line and north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude. Our country must practically furnish an escort for the seals throughout their annual migration northward along the coasts of California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia, during a period of two months, whereas hitherto both British and American pelagic sealers have been free to attack and slaughter the animals all the way up to the Aleutian Islands.

When this escort duty, as it may be called, ends with the establishment of the seal herd at its home on the Pribilof Islands, a second duty arises for the fleet, namely, that of going out by or before July 31 to a distance of sixty miles from the islands and establishing a protective line, so that there may be no pelagic sealing throughout the circle of which that distance is the radius. It is obvious that this may require a large force, since sealing outside the sixty-mile limit is made lawful, and owing to the prevalence of fogs vessels may often slip closer to the islands, perhaps pretending, when caught, that they had mistaken their way in the thick weather.

It is suggested, however, that the pelagic sealers may voluntarily give up their industry. Some Dominion comments have treated the decision of the Paris tribunal as ruining it. Capt. J. G. COX, the President of the Sealers' Association, is reported as saying that "our ships are now for sale as soon as they return, and unless press reports have been misleading the industry has had its death-blow, and no schooners will be sent out next season." Capt. WARREN has also said that the sealers might as well sell their vessels, since "prohibition of firearms, the time chosen for the closed season, and restriction upon island killing make it impossible for the vessels to compete with any prospect of profit." But that is the first outburst of vexation and disappointment. Some of the experts say that plenty of seals will be found swimming out for food beyond the sixty-mile area, and Capt. R. D. EVANS thinks that poachers will slip past the patrol to carry on their work close to the islands. Besides, since the decision of the tribunal is binding only upon British and American vessels, others, like the Russian, Japanese, and Hawaiian, may boldly go to within a marine league of the islands, since it is decided that Bering Sea is not a closed sea, although other countries will presumably in time conform to the Paris regulations and our Government may possibly procure their adhesion before another sealing season.

One source of reliance in lightening our patrol tasks is that Great Britain may to some extent share them, since the new regulations are equally obligatory upon both countries. As vessels of the British Pacific station have zealously carried out the *modus vivendi* agreement, they may be instructed in like manner to make arrests for violations of the new Paris rules. And another help is the ready acquiescence which, for the most part, British Columbia sealers yield to the commands of their own Government, however little they may respect ours. But the patrol duty for 1894 is likely to be greater than the revenue cutters can perform unaided. The question therefore arises whether the present system of co-operation should go on or whether either the Treasury or the Navy Department should undertake the patrol exclusively, receiving from Congress authority to build or fit up vessels for that express purpose. This year the navy has been forced to assign to this duty the *Mohican*, the *Petrel*, the *Ranger*, and the *Albatross*, when they were much needed elsewhere. Now that the great international dispute is settled, a permanent fleet for patrol duty might well be organized with the aid of Congress.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

The protest entered by Mr. PURROY against the adoption of any plan for the new City Hall that provides for the retention of the Court House may seem to be belated. But it is only fair to remember that Mr. PURROY took the same ground at the earliest opportunity and before the other Commissioners had committed themselves and the city. If this committal be final, as it appears to be, it is certainly unfortunate. It is probable that every one of the 130 architects who have submitted plans for the new City Hall would agree that he could make a better plan if the condition of retaining the Court House had not been imposed upon him, a better plan in respect both of architectural impressiveness and of practical convenience. It has been publicly stated that the professional advisers of the commission recommended the demolition of the Court House as well as of the City Hall, so that the whole of the park might be made available for the new building, which could thus be placed upon it to the utmost advantage. The Commissioners, however, or their controlling spirit, objected to this, and the retention of the Court House was made one of the conditions, and the most irksome of the conditions, imposed upon the scheme.

Why this determination was arrived at is not very clear. The only argument that has ever been heard in favor of keeping the Court House is that it cost a great deal of money. It is true enough that an enormous amount of money was paid ostensibly on account of the building, but it is not in the building. Moreover, it was established in a lawsuit that, besides the great sums that had been stolen, other great sums had been squandered by faulty and incompetent design and execution, so that the building could be reproduced, or a better building with the same general scheme produced, for less than a tenth of what the Court House cost. To insist that it should be kept, to the manifest detriment of the new City Hall, is merely to insist upon throwing good money after bad. The decision to retain it came, we believe, from an entire misapprehension of public feeling on the subject. Nobody has ever started any "movement" for the preservation of the Court House, nor is anybody likely to do so. In fact, the demolition of it, for reasons much less cogent than are furnished by the needs of the new City Hall, would be received, not with indignation, as some of the Commissioners have assumed, but with complete apathy. If it is retained, the public indignation will be likely to be directed at its retention when the new City Hall is completed and it is seen, as then it cannot fail to be seen, how much the new building has suffered from the condition that the old must be left.

At present there does not seem to be any likelihood that Mr. PURROY's protest or any other will avail. But there is never any telling about these things. It is not many years since a competition almost as pretentious and extensive as that now instituted was undertaken under Mr. HEWITT's auspices for a new City Hall in the form of two wings to the old. That came, and, upon the whole, deservedly, to nothing, for the scheme was impracticable. It may very well be that some obstacle will arise that will nullify or postpone the project toward the execution of which 130 plans have been submitted. In that case, Mr. PURROY's protest may prove to be a practical and timely act. In any event, its author has cleared his own skirts by making it, and if it is to be disregarded, as now seems likely, its author will have reason to congratulate himself and his fellow-Commissioners to commiserate themselves, when the time comes, with the completion of the new municipal building, at which the results of disregarding it are made manifest to everybody.

NEW SORT OF CAUCUS IN OHIO.

Plan for Nominating Candidates of Which Much is Expected.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3.—The Republicans of this county are trying a new caucus plan this Fall, and from present indications are likely to have exceptionally good results from it. For the last two years the common convention and primary system has obtained, except that all wards of the city and townships of the county have had equal voice in convention without regard to the support given the ticket. The result has been conventions controlled by handfuls of politicians representing comparatively trifling percentages of the party's vote, and weak tickets were common.

Prior to this old convention arrangement, the Crawford County plan of making party nominations by direct vote at the primaries was in vogue three or four years, and gave the party on an average a much stronger ticket than the old convention plan. No junta of politicians could get together under it and dictate a nomination, and while it was not perfect, it produced better results than obtained under the convention system.

Now a combination of the popular vote and convention plans is in operation, and more candidates have announced themselves than for many years.

Every candidate for a nomination who receives a clear majority of all votes cast at a caucus is the nominee, and it is only when there are several contestants and no one receives a majority over all that the convention is called upon to act.

This body is partially representative. Every ward and township has two votes, and then as many more are added to its strength as its Republican vote the preceding election justifies, according to a fixed ratio. This deprives a handful of the balance of power and puts it where it belongs—with the sections that are looked to for the election of the ticket.

The manner of balloting in convention is also prescribed. At the end of the first ballot the aspirant having received the fewest votes is dropped, and this process of elimination is repeated until one has a clear majority over all.

The system excites general interest among the rank and file of the party, and is expected to be productive of good results.

AT THE HOTELS.

—A. Bartholdi, the sculptor, is at the Martin.

—William J. Campbell of Chicago is at the Hoffman.

—R. Montgomery Field of Boston is at the Holland.

—Gen. John A. Halderman of Kansas is at the Buckingham.

—Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut is at the Murray Hill.

—Commodore R. W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Victor F. Lawson of Chicago and Dr. D. Bergin, M. P., of Cornwall, Ontaria, are at the Gilsey.

—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts and George W. Wurts, lately Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, are at the Fifth Avenue.

WOULD GILD THE GODDESS

M. BARTHOLDI FINDS FAULT WITH LIBERTY STATUE.

The Lighting, He Says, is Not a Success—If the Bronze Divinity Were Perched on a Mound She Would Make a More Satisfactory Impression—A Hint that Better Care Might be Taken of Her—Ought at Least to be Varnished—French Engineers Going to the Fair.

Auguste Bartholdi, the famous French sculptor to whom the American people are indebted for the Statue of Liberty, arrived in this city yesterday on La Champagne. He was accompanied by his wife.

The Goddess of Liberty did not make an entirely favorable impression on M. Bartholdi. He had several suggestions to make about her yesterday when he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Hotel Martin in University Place, where he is staying. He also hinted that a little better care might be taken of her.

"How did your statue impress you as you came up the bay?" was asked of M. Bartholdi.

"Well, you know, we arrived last night just fifteen minutes too late for to pass the Quarantine officials. This gave me an opportunity of seeing from Quarantine the effect of the lighting of the statue. I must confess I was somewhat disappointed at the effect. The lights do not show up well at all. For appearance sake, in the daytime I would prefer to have the statue left as it is. But to make it show off the light better, I think it ought to be gilded. Gilding is the very best background for either stationary, flash, or revolving lights. For the best possible results of the lighting, the statue is at present far too dark. Then, again, I hear that it is wearing away somewhat rapidly. Now the gilding would preserve the statue wonderfully. But, at any rate, it should be varnished at intervals to keep it in a good state of preservation.

"You have plenty of rich men here, and if they would only spend as much upon the statue as it cost me, or even a great deal less, they would be able to keep it in splendid order. I hope before I return to hear that steps have been taken to gild the statue. In daylight the effect would be less artistic and somewhat theatrical, but the real benefit would become apparent at night.

"I think in any case we ought to try some other experiments with the lighting. I shall run over and take a peep at the statue to-morrow or next day, and perhaps shall be able to make some suggestions.

"If a solid mound had been built upon the island, so that the statue would have been raised, say twenty feet, the effect would have been grander. At present it is somewhat dwarfed by the lowness of the surrounding land."

M. Bartholdi expressed great satisfaction at being in New-York again.

"This time," he said, "my visit is a purely private one, and principally for the great pleasure I shall have in meeting my many good friends in America. After an absence of six years a man is always glad to renew his acquaintance with those whose hospitality will never be forgotten. Of course I shall go to see the World's Fair; that also is one of the objects of my visit. I expect to leave for Chicago this week, stay there two weeks, and then return to spend a fortnight with my New-York friends.

"My visit to the fair will be purely unofficial. Had the fair authorities decided to appoint a committee on sculpture selected from the various nations, I should have been one of the French representatives. I am not sorry, however, that the authorities abandoned the idea of appointing such a committee. Then I should have had to come here in May, and I knew what your June weather is here, and I am told that Chicago is even still hotter than New-York in the Summer season. I prefer to come over on pleasure, anyhow, and I like the September weather in this country better than any other."

"Do you note any changes in New-York for the better?" was asked.

"Oh, yes; very many," was the reply. "I have taken a long drive and walk through the Central Park this afternoon. Why, above the Park all the houses are new. The growth of New York is much more noticeable than that of Paris or London or other European cities. I and my wife are looking forward to having a most enjoyable time, and without doubt we shall have it. We had a delightful voyage. I never saw the Atlantic so calm."

A party of forty-five of the leading French civil engineers arrived in this city on La Champagne yesterday, and took up their quarters at the Park Avenue Hotel. All are members of La Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France, and are visiting this country in response to an invitation issued to that society by the Executive of the World's Fair.

Although the main object of the party is to inspect and report upon the machinery and engineering and mechanical appliances on exhibit at the World's Fair, it has other objects in view. The famous Parisian bridge and road engineer, M. Pasiures, is with the party and will especially examine and report upon the Brooklyn and many of the principal bridges and roads and thoroughfares in the Eastern States. M. Paul Schneider, the celebrated metallurgist, is also one of the visitors.

The route laid out for the party by Raymond & Whitcomb, who are in charge of the traveling arrangements, is as follows: From New-York the first stopping place will be Niagara Falls, then Chicago, where three weeks will be spent. The principal manufactories of St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia will then be inspected and reported upon before the return to this city, whence the party will embark for France at the end of October.

President Louis Rey of the Society of French Engineers is at the head of the party, and Count Armand de Dax, the General Secretary of that body, is also with the party.

A visit was made to Coney Island yesterday.

POLITICS IN NUTMEG STATE.

Board to Pass Upon Voters Will Be Chosen in Most of the Towns.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Outside of the annual town elections, which will take place Oct. 2, political issues in Connecticut are at a practical standstill. The town meetings, however, will be of considerable interest this year, because the boards for the admission of new voters will be chosen in the cities, with the exception of New-Haven and Bridgeport.

These town boards will take office in January in the cities, and will have the making of new voters for the State election in 1894. The political complexion of the board will be determined by the Selectmen and Town Clerks. In consequence, party lines will be drawn as rigidly as possible at the approaching town elections.

The last Legislature changed the statutes relative to the election of Town Collectors and High School Committees, restoring these officials to the ballot. Four years ago the General Assembly placed the choice of Collectors in the hands of the Selectmen. The plan has not been satisfactory, and the Legislature this year restored the right of election by popular vote to all towns in the State except Hartford. Local feeling in this city favored the continuance of the 1889 statute.

The liquor-license question will come up in all towns where the voters may desire to test the issue. The Prohibitionists have not been idle during the past six months. Steps have been taken to force a vote on no license in most of the towns. The party will also demand one representative at least on the list of Election Inspectors. For the first time in this city, for instance, the Prohibitionists had the privilege of having an Inspector at the polls last Fall. The innovation was a party gain and will be insisted on hereafter. Not far from half of the towns vote no license. The proportion is not likely to be diminished this Fall.

The Democrats will gain in general throughout the State. The effect of the party's control of the State offices has been admirable during the year. Most of the appointments by Gov. Morris became operative July 1 and they are giving entire satisfaction. These facts will add to the chances of success not only in October, but also at the more important State election one year from now.

JUSTICE MAXWELL THEIR CHOICE.

Some Nebraska Populists Favor a Judge Elected as a Republican.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3.—Populist County Conventions were held throughout the State yesterday, and in many instances delegates to the State Convention, which meets here Tuesday, were instructed to favor the nomination of Samuel Maxwell for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge Maxwell is the present Chief Justice, and was elected as a Republican. For two years his opinions, when political questions were at issue, have been against his party, notably in the trial of the impeached State officials, when he rendered a minority opinion in favor of ousting them. This, with other decisions, led the Populists to believe him a convert to their faith.

Justice Maxwell is credited with saying recently that he will accept no nomination except from the Republicans. Leaders of this party do not want him, but they do not wish to throw him overboard for fear of offending the mass of independent voters within the ranks.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Gen. Oliver O. Howard made three speeches in one day at the soldiers' reunion in Caldwell, Ohio, a week since, and at midnight started, fresh and vigorous, on his return journey to New-York. Private Dalzell, describing his appearance, says: "A pleasant face, a steel-blue eye, a stout, medium-sized man, with more of the bland expression of the preacher than of the breezy and dashing aspect of the soldier of a hundred battles and skirmishes; there, with close-cropped iron-gray whiskers and hair a little touched at the temples with snow, stood the modest Christian General who had come 800 miles expressly to meet the men who with him fought at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and with him climbed Missionary Ridge and burst the gates of Atlanta to open a path for Sherman to the sea. An empty sleeve fringed with gold lace and pinned to his right breast showed where his right arm once swung before the fiery bolt of war took it away."

—Dr. Adoniram J. Greeley of Providence, a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, fell down a flight of stairs while alone in his office Thursday evening, and badly fractured his skull. Realizing that he was fatally injured, he desired to arrange his worldly affairs, and, gathering together his bank books, money, watch, and jewelry, sat down to write a note to a friend. His strength failed him, however. He became unconscious, and when the dying man was discovered there was a piece of blood-soaked paper in his hand directing that his brother in Clinton, Mass., be notified of the accident and asked to hasten to Providence. He died at 9 o'clock Friday morning.

—Among the congratulations received by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on his eighty-fourth birthday was a message by cable from London which said: "Happy returns! From three Motley sisters." The senders are the daughters of the historian, John Lothrop Motley—Lady Harcourt, Mrs. Sheridan, and Mrs. Mildmay. Presents of all kinds were received by him—from cakes to flowers, from books to silver. Among the flowers was a bouquet of roses with the message: "To my father's friend from my father's son."

—The Rev. David Sprague, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, has resigned that he may accept a call to the pastorate of Grace Church in Amherst, Mass. He is a graduate of Union College and of the General Theological Seminary of this city. He has been officiating in Amsterdam since his graduation from the latter.

SMALL TALK.

—A Canadian teacher of Indians in the far Northwest, in the Dominion Government service, realizing that it is not good for man to be alone, journeyed down to such civilization as he could find in Winnipeg, not long ago, in anxious quest for a wife, and with but six days available for the search. First he communicated with the police, but they protested they could not aid him. Next he sought the preachers, with equal ill success. Then he had recourse to the press. A friendly notice in a morning newspaper allured six would-be brides forward the same day. He was not quite satisfied with the appearance of any of them, but thought that one "would do," and set about making preparations for the nuptials. Almost when too late a seventh young woman appeared. Then it was a case of love at first sight on both sides. The half-accepted young woman was quietly ignored; he married the last comer, and the next morning he set forth with his bride for his home in the northern wilds. It is to be hoped they will live happy ever after.

—The Amateur Horticultural Society of Springfield, Mass., has been compelled to give up its flower show this year by the damage done by the "blister" bug to the asters and pinks. The members say that scarcely a garden has escaped, and that the pest has not before prevailed in that vicinity in such great numbers for a quarter of a century. The insect is not unlike a beetle, though somewhat smaller. The bug's achievements in destruction have been effectively supplemented by the long-continued drought.

—A wandering newspaper paragraph asserts that there are 80,000 pupils in the public schools of Germany who stutter, and that the school authorities "have taken steps to lessen the number of children thus afflicted." Whether the hapless children are to be shot, starved, or merely sentenced to be talked to death by one another is not told.

—The Butte (Montana) *Inter Mountain* turned its column rules on the first page last Monday morning for "silver's doom," pronounced by the vote of the House of Representatives.

NUGGETS.

—Miss Pinkie (in the Art Building)—Let me have your judgment on this picture, Mr. Peduncle. You have the reputation of being a connoisseur.

Mr. Peduncle (with a graciously condescending smile)—I fear, Miss Pinkie, the truth will hardly bear out your estimate of my ability.

Miss Pinkie—Well, the further away it is from the truth the greater the compliment, isn't it, Mr. Peduncle?—*Chicago Tribune.*

—He—Carrie, you know I have long thought a good deal of you. Let us marry. What do you say?

She—This is not so sudden as I could wish, nor so unexpected as I might desire, but I think we may as well call it a bargain. But enough of that. Go on with your story about the Rittenratters' new house.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Ours ought to be a pretty clean sort of a land after the present financial crisis is over, so many men have been scouring the country for assistance of late.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—Querious—Who was it that wrote the song "They're after me?"

Wittious—Adam, in all probability, as he was the first man.—*The Club.*

—After all, the very best way to make money is to earn it.—*Galveston News.*

—Oh that others might see us as we see ourselves!—*Dallas News.*

ART NOTES.

—The resignation of Burne-Jones from his place as Associate of the Royal Academy continues to be an art sensation of the day in London. The reason for his resignation was plain; he had been kept waiting many years, and men without talent had been elected over his head. Now, the reasons for this neglect of Britain's most individual painter are coming out. The Academicians elected Burne-Jones an Associate without notifying him beforehand. In his acceptance he stipulated that he should do nothing in the way of teaching in the Academy schools. Nevertheless the members were vexed because he did not help them, and after the first year sent nothing to the annual exhibitions. On the contrary he was Sir Coutts Lindsay's great card at the Grosvenor Gallery. When that gallery ceased to exist he helped establish another rival to the Royal Academy. In these circumstances the latter felt too keenly the contempt with which it was treated to make advances by the only path possible, by electing Burne-Jones to full membership. Certainly, in any case he would have been more or less a fish out of water among Academicians.

—The Italian architect Linari of the Academy of Fine Arts in Ravenna has started for Chicago with his stupendous plan for a monumental structure to be raised to the honor of Columbus on the shores of Lake Michigan. *La Romagna* of Forli has discovered that the unanimous press of America applauds this *grandioso progetto*, this *ardito e maestoso progetto*, the chief novelty of which consists in an intimate blending of the fine arts and commerce. The lower story is in fact arranged as a market or bazaar with 200 shops and 150 dwelling apartments. Chicago is expected to recognize the grandeur of this idea of bringing together, below one immense roof, buyers, sellers, artists, and professional men, in a building which shall recall that sadly-neglected genius, Christopher Columbus!

—The following architects have received awards at the World's Fair: Richard M. Hunt, H. J. Hardenburg, R. W. Gibson, William Halsey Wood, Brunner & Tryon, Cope & Stewardson, and Lamb & Rich—all of New-York; Edmund March Wheelwright, Longfellow, Alden & Harlow, Peabody & Stearns, and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, all of Boston.

THE NEW CURRENCY PROJECT

DETAILS OF PLAN TALKED ABOUT AT TREASURY CONFERENCE.

Tentative Discussion of Means of Providing an Elastic Monetary System—No Favor Shown Toward "Wildcat" Banking—Desire of Administration to Devise a Scheme Which Shall Have All that Is Good in National Banks and None of Their Weaknesses.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Further inquiry as to the details of the conference yesterday at the Treasury supports the account given in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning as to the numbers and persons present at the conference and as to its general purpose.

While the gentlemen present are silent as to what was said there, they do not make any secret of the fact that the conference was held, and that there was a general talk about the desirability of inviting public attention to some plan for providing a currency for the country that would eventually take the place of the national-bank currency, and that would have all of the advantages of that system and be without some of its disadvantages and features that are objectionable to bankers.

The conference was tentative, not decisive; there was no conclusion upon a plan.

The Administration, it was discovered, was hopeful that it would be able to wean the people from the idea, born during the war and now become a part of the nature of the people, that banking was one of the functions of the General Government. That is a species of paternalism against which the Democratic Party was formerly stoutly opposed. If it can encourage the growth of a more reliant spirit among the people of the country without attempting to restore the now impossible "wildcat" banks, it is the opinion of some of the leading men that it would be a great gain in many ways.

While no plan for issuing State bank money was approved, there was some discussion about a plan to allow, under a carefully drawn law, certain exceptions from the tax on State banks under the existing law. There is no power in the Government to prohibit the issue of money by State banks. They were never prohibited from issuing money. The 10 per cent. tax was a revenue measure, and as a revenue measure it operated to shut out from the privilege of issuing money all banks having State charters.

By amending the law so as to reduce the tax on banks to a small fraction of the existing tax a certain power of supervision might be reserved by the Federal Government, and it could be held for a time to see how the attempt to provide a stable and elastic currency through the State banks would turn out.

The idea suggested by several members of the conference as to security was that "general security" would be just as good as "special security." By general security, it is understood, was described certain sorts of securities, not including State bonds or the bonds and stocks of railroads, which would be safe for a percentage of, say, 75 per cent. Among these were water stocks, gas stocks, local railroad stocks, and many other soundly capitalized undertakings not subject to the fluctuations of corporations such as the trunk-line railroads, which are more or less affected by the attacks of the stock markets.

One gentleman who attended the conference is understood to have maintained that there would be no objection in principle to the preparation by the Government of currency to be issued in place of the present national bank currency. The Government impression would be an assurance to those who would be anxious about a variety of bills all requiring to be carefully examined after the old fashion, with the bank-note detector in hand.

The great gain to be effected, it appeared to some members of the conference, would be in the elasticity to be secured in providing currency for localities where there were sudden demands for it. Now, with all the appliances at the command of the Government, the national bank must increase its holdings of bonds, send the bonds to the Controller of the Currency, ask for notes, and then wait for their production before there can be an increase.

Under a new system it might be possible to issue, under regulations to be enforced by a sort of fiscal agent for each State, currency to meet any emergency, without loss of time and without provoking any doubt in the minds of the people of their redemption when presented.

There would, it has been assumed, be no trouble about the indifference of some States to a plan of this sort. If one State should prefer to adhere to the present law and the tax, or a State should take hold under the new law and then allow banks to issue notes without having been careful about the securities it required to form the basis of its circulation, the State that was negligent would soon suffer by the rejection of its bank notes and general impairment of its credit, and eventually would be compelled into the ranks of the conservative and honest.

There is not a particle of doubt that the Committee on Banking and Currency will hear plenty of objections to the proposition to have a new issue on a new basis. Kansas will not accept anything like a banking system. And if State banks in that State were now to issue circulation, they would invite some distrust because issued from a State that appears to be devoting itself to wrecking capital and driving enterprise from the country.

But Missouri would at once accept a State banking system, and Kansas would be at a decided disadvantage if its citizens were obliged to go to a neighboring State for loans.

The reproduction of the old "wildcat" bank conditions is regarded by many conservative men as impossible. At the same time it is considered almost as impossible to get the people to understand what banking is and to accept the idea that the Government has no business to engage in banking.

The Kansas Populists do not care for banking as a science. The prefer fiat money, partly because they are aware that it would be difficult to build a money system upon the credit of a State with credit impaired, and partly because they are fascinated by the notion of having all the other people except those in Kansas become responsible for the redemption of the money that they want and that is to be cheap.

The Banking and Currency Committee cannot be expected to report a currency bill soon. Its business will be to consider plans. There are many difficulties to be overcome, and the chief purpose of the conference at the Treasury seems to have been to get hearings before proceeding.

THE SENATE AND REPEAL.

Majority of at Least Twenty Favoring the Pending Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Much interest will be taken in the vote to be urged to-morrow by Mr. Voorhees in the Senate on his motion to begin the daily sessions at 11 o'clock from Tuesday.

The supporters of repeal are in a strong majority at this time, and if the Repeal bill could be brought to a vote the Administration would be sustained by almost as strong a vote, relatively, as that in the House. As the vote for early sessions is a step toward a vote on repeal, it may be that the strength of the repeal column will be shown early to-morrow.

Mr. Voorhees is fully aware of the desire all over the country that there should be prompt action, and he is laboring to that end with much energy. He feels that he is well supported, and he has not lost any of his enthusiasm since the State of Indiana presented a solid front for repeal when the bill was passed by the House.

He knows that there are many silver men in his State, and that they know that he was always a silver man. Several of the House members are just as strong for silver as he, yet none of them has been censured by his constituents for supporting the Administration in its efforts to have the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman bill obliterated unconditionally.

Should the vote on the repeal be taken to-morrow, it is believed that there would be, with a full Senate, about 20 to 21 majority for it. A canvass made by a member sets the vote down as follows:

For Repeal.—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Brice, (Dem., Ohio,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Camden, (Dem., West Va.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Carey, (Rep., Wyo.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Dixon, (Rep., R. I.,) Dolph, (Rep., Oregon,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Higgins, (Rep., Del.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Hunton, (Dem., Va.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Manderson, (Rep., Neb.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Ransom, (Dem., N. C.,) Roach, (Rep., N. D.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Smith, Dem., N. J.,) Squire, (Rep., Washington,) Stockbridge, (Rep., Mich.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) Washburn, (Rep., Minn.,) White, (Dem., La.,) Wilson, (Rep., Iowa)—53.

Against Repeal.—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Dem., S. C.,) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Coke, (Dem., Texas,) Colquitt, (Dem., Ga.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) George, (Dem., Miss.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Rep., Nevada,) Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) Martin, (Pop., Kan.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Col.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Power, (Rep., Mon.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Stewart, (Rep., Nevada,) Teller, (Rep., Col.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—32.

When the vote for silver has been tried, and it is found that there is a majority against it on any ratio proposed, there will undoubtedly be several changes from the vote as enumerated, just as in the House the vote for repeal was increased by the discovery that all other propositions were defeated.

The little group that will give the most trouble, as has been anticipated from the first, is that including the Republicans from the silver-producing States. Peffer is not likely to be so obstinate as they. They will oppose any change in the ratio, and then they will oppose repeal, and they will oppose it as long as they dare to filibuster. The Democrats cannot afford to filibuster. The "guerrillas" can afford anything, for they have little to lose.

CHASING POPULIST RAINBOWS.

One of the Inner Circle of Kansas Talks of a New Party.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 3.—Insurance Superintendent S. S. Snider has just returned from the Atlantic States, where, ostensibly, he has been engaged in business connected with his department. Mr. Snider is one of the inner circle controlling the Populists and has a voice in the management of that party.

In conversation with THE NEW-YORK TIMES' correspondent this evening, he said that his mission East was a political one. His purpose and chief aim was to bring about a conference of the leading men of the People's Party and discontented Republicans and Democrats, the latter being principally in the Southern States.

He said that he had received assurances from leading men of all three parties that they would aid in the formation of a new party. He had had a talk, he said, with Mr. Taubeneck, who favored this scheme, and believed the time had come when it could be successfully accomplished. The plan was to secure a conference, unheralded by newspapers, and after a plan should be formulated and a platform practically adopted, to bring them to the attention of the several political parties and ask that they be adopted.

Mr. Snider says he found encouragement from men he met in the East, being assured of co-operation by Insurance Commissioner John C. Linahan of New-Hampshire, Insurance Commissioner Merrill of Massachusetts, John W. Vrooman and E. B. Harper of New-York City, Senator Allison of Iowa, and Paul Vanderwoort of Nebraska. He says that all but the last named are Republicans, although he understands that Mr. Harper worked for Cleveland's election.

Mr. Snider says that he has had assurances from Democrats and Republicans in the South that they are ready to join a new party under a new name to enter the campaign of 1894.

Mr. Snider says that many Republicans of the New-England and Middle States believe that New-York is forever lost to their party, and are therefore willing to connect their fortunes with a new party. He also says that there are many Western men, heretofore prominent Republicans, who look with favor on this scheme, as they think there is a possibility of it assuming formidable proportions.

Praise for Commissioner Andrews.

At a meeting of the Drivers' Benevolent and Protective Association held yesterday afternoon in Washington Hall, Avenue A and Fourteenth Street, which was attended by delegates from nine stables connected with the Street Cleaning Department, resolutions were adopted thanking Commissioner Andrews for the consideration shown to the committee that waited on him a few days ago in reference to the drivers recently suspended.

The meeting was addressed by Michael Kennedy, the Chairman; William Johnson, Secretary; Eugene Sullivan, and other members, and the opinion expressed by the speakers was that Commissioner Andrews was endeavoring to do the best he could under the circumstances for the men.

They expressed themselves as satisfied with the action he had taken and recommended the drivers to aid the Commissioner by every means in their power to carry on the work of the department until a larger appropriation could be obtained. They believe that the new Commissioner will improve the efficiency of the department and make a record that will give general satisfaction to the employes and the public when furnished with sufficient funds to prosecute the work.

B'nai Berith Semi-Centennial Celebration.

The committees in charge of the proposed semi-centennial celebration of the Independent Order of B'nai Berith held a meeting in Maennerchor Hall, East Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday. The reports presented at the meeting indicate that the celebration, which is to be held in the Grand Central Palace Oct. 12, 13, and 14, will be one of the largest of the kind ever held in this country.

Judge Goldfegle delivered an address to the members of the various committees. He said the celebration would open with a grand musical festival and close with a banquet at which 2,000 people will be present. Among those invited to the banquet are President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson, Gov. Flower, Gov. Russell of Massachusetts, Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, and Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania.

Caught the Thief After a Chase.

Policeman Ruel of the East Twenty-second Street squad saw Edward J. Rodgers, a notorious thief, passing out of the front door of the residence of James and Samuel Wood, 311 East Fourteenth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Rodgers saw the policeman and ran toward First Avenue.

Ruel fired several shots in the air, to which Rodgers responded with a yell of defiance. The officer finally overhauled the fugitive and took him to the station house. It was found Rodgers had taken the brothers' clothing from their sleeping apartments to the lower vestibule to ransack the pockets. The prisoner will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

For Victimizing Down-Town Merchants.

James Harold Daly, who was brought to this city yesterday from Chicago by Detective Sergeant Carey, was held in $2,500 bail for examination Wednesday by Justice Meade in the Tombs Court. He is charged with victimizing down-town business men on forged checks.

Knights of the Golden Eagle to Parade.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The first annual parade of uniformed ranks of the Knights of the Golden Eagle of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New-York will take place here to-morrow. There will be cash and other prizes for the competing castles.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

SIGNOR BIANCHIFIORI.—The new dances in which Signor Bianchifiori appeared in the performance of "The Black Crook" at the Academy of Music gave him ample opportunity for displaying the wonderful agility and gracefulness in pirouetting which made him such a favorite with the New-York theatregoers during his recent engagement. All the dances in which he appeared were new and were well received. Dagmar and De Celle gave new selections of songs, and many changes were introduced in ballets and marches.

"LIBERTY HALL."—"Liberty Hall" continues to attract large audiences to the Empire Theatre, and Mr. Charles Frohman pronounces it "a great success."

JOY FOR CASINO'S LANDLORD

ONE MORE CHANCE THAT HE MAY GET HIS RENT.

Messrs. Lederer and Canary Ready to Sign a Lease, If the Supreme Court Approve, at $40,000—Stockholders to Get No Part—Eventful History of the Former Home of Comic Opera—There the "Wheeze" of the Circus Clown Was First Set to Music.

The lease of the Casino to George Lederer and Thomas Canary, which is awaiting the consent of the Supreme Court as well as the signatures of the interested parties, is the very latest outcome of the long-standing and, at times, amusing warfare between the Aronson brothers on the one hand and most of the discontented stockholders in that concern on the other.

By the terms of the lease alluded to, Messrs. Lederer and Canary are to pay $15,000 cash down on signing the lease and $4,000 a month until a total of $40,000 shall have been paid to the receivers for a year's rental.

The figures are generally considered to be pretty high ones by competent and experienced managers, who unite in declaring that Messrs. Cutter, Clarke, and Arnoux, the receivers, have done exceedingly well for their trust. Not that $40,000 means much comfort to the unfortunate stockholders from the point of view of profits, for all of it will be applied to taking up some of the great indebtedness into which Mr. Albert Aronson's proxy-sustained business administration plunged it. Among these obligations stands prominent the claim of the ground landlord, who has for a long time been threatening to foreclose on the building, on account of the continuous breach of contract of which he alleges he has been a victim.

For it is a significant fact that even in the most prosperous period of the Casino, when it fairly set and led the fashion in comic opera on this continent, the ground landlord had usually to whistle for his money—probably to the tune of the comic airs melodiously popularized on his unproductive property. He has shown himself, however, a very hopeful and indulgent landlord, and, being well thought of by those who know him, received much congratulation yesterday on the recurrence of one more chance to get his money.

The two gentlemen who have contracted to assume all the responsibilities of the Casino, and try to restore, on a real, sound financial basis the era of brilliant, if deceptive prosperity which flourished like a Fata Morgana during the violently episodic reign of Albert Aronson, are both of them well-known in theatrical circles. Mr. Canary, who is a livery-stable keeper, used at one time to be connected with local politics. But this grew tiresome and lost its exciting properties, upon which, in due time, he took to sipping the sweets and sours of theatrical management.

Mr. Canary joined Henry Clay Miner in his speculations on the Bowery and Eighth Avenue, on which latter thoroughfare his distinguished name may still be read over the door of a prosperous playhouse dedicated to what the amiable inaccuracy of the town calls "vaudeville."

Not long ago Mr. Miner and Mr. Canary parted company, and the fact that Mr. Canary has boldly adventured a speculation in the shipwrecked Casino, which will entail a vast deal of pumping out of that waterlogged craft, encourages his friends to hope that he will do as well in management as his former partner has.

Mr. Lederer, of course, is the active and real manager of the new co-partnership. "He will enter upon his duties with the dauntless confidence born of long and profound experience," said a cynical theatrical authority. "For him the network of complications which goes with the Casino will have no terror. He is used to leading theatrical forlorn hopes, and is as brave and assiduous a cavalier as ever entered the lists. In fact, those who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance aver that nothing attracts Mr. Lederer so much as the task of challenging and battling against what his profession calls a 'hoodoo.' In most instances his tireless energy and his almost Napoleonic readiness of resource have enabled him to completely master the situation."

The sentimental side of Mr. Lederer's nature will be recalled by those who remember a cruel and unfounded attempt to persecute him through an alleged marriage to a woman who, eventually, retired in disgust from the conspiracy, and confessed that he was not and never had been her husband.

Much sympathy was expressed at the time for Mr. Lederer as the victim of perhaps the most singular and audacious system of strategic matrimonial warfare recorded even in the annals of the theatrical profession.

The Casino, out of which, in due process of time, Mr. Albert Aronson has succeeded in dislodging his brother Rudolph, was the outcome of a dispute which has steadily attended and marred with its innumerable discords the otherwise harmonious life of Rudolph Aronson. For originally the Casino was the name of the big building on the corner of Forty-first Street and Broadway which is now called the Broadway Theatre. It was then, as it is now, the property of an American gentleman of the name of Zabriskie who first became famous by transforming himself, titularly, into the Count Zborowski of the ancient nobility of Poland.

"It has been the fate of Rudolph Aronson," continued the theatrical expert already quoted, "that he has winged his way over the stormier waters of the Divine Art, like a sort of artless singing chicken of Mother Carey's boding flock. He has fairly revelled (largely by favor of his relatives) in lawsuits and other disturbances, and it was a waft of one of these that blew him to the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Broadway, and enabled him to establish there the sumptuous nest from which another legal typhoon has just banished him.

"Not that the crash of his dynasty came unforeseen. For years the annual meetings of the Board of Directors of the Second Casino (to which the title of the bereaved building of the Count Zborowski had been applied) have been both ominous and exciting.

"Two contingents each year, armed to the teeth with proxies, each man wearing an affidavit ready for immediate use, have encountered each other under cover of mandamuses and injunctions in the Casino's boardroom. No blood was ever shed, but the vehemence of the attack and the fury of the defense were distinctly audible on Broadway.

"These were the annual holidays of David S. Leventritt and Mr. Lassen, under whose competent command the legions twain went yearly into battle."

This year, as said before, bankruptcy came to the relief of the besiegers, and there being no more powder in the financial magazine and no more shot in the monetary locker, the beleaguered garrison had to haul down the flag that had braved the battles and the breezes of some eight or nine seasons.

There are those who lament the disappearance of the Casino from the field of opera on the ground that within its walls was first heard the fusillade of funniness of a "practical" kind, which eventually sounded the knell of "legitimate" humor.

It was in the Casino first of all that the "wheeze" of the circus clown was set to music and sung to the obligato accompaniment of a first-class orchestra. In the Casino, too, the arduous street acrobat and the gifted gentlemen who make a living by throwing flip-flaps were first adopted into the profession, which began by petulantly repudiating them and afterward paid them the compliment of exactly imitating them.

The laudators of the times that are gone recall with pride and not without emotion that singers who could not sing atoned for their omission by their faculty of tumbling, and actors who could not act were allowed to achieve compensatory fame by the appositeness and weird humor of their "topical" songs.

It was this that, in the long run, brought about the financial collapse of which Messrs. Lederer and Canary are going to be, it is hoped by their friends, the beneficiaries.

Mr. Albert Aronson, eager to stamp himself upon the memory of his times as a manager of the first class, took two or three Casino companies around the country as supposititious examples of the operatic preferences of New-York.

The provinces, asking for baritones and getting buffoons, and expecting tenors and getting tumblers for their money, kept silence the first season.

The second season they growled menacingly. The third season the entire theatre-going population of the United States rose in its wrath and knocked the operatic hopes, dreams, and theories of Albert Aronson violently on the head.

Hence, by an indirect course, Mr. Lederer and Mr. Canary are in full control of the Casino.

But there were, indeed, artists who were graduated from the Casino only to be projected into celebrity by the ill will of its managers. Among those who took themselves into the broad and sunlit ways that lie apart from the direction of the ci-devant control of the Casino were Lillian Russell, and Francis Wilson, and "Jimmy" Powers, and Sylvia Gerrish, and Fannie Rice, and De Wolf Hopper, and Jefferson De Angelis, and Fred Solomon, and Lily Post, and Isabelle Urquhart, and Marie Jansen, and a score of other gifted men and idolized women, who are, perhaps, not always willing to credit the Aronsons for the good work they did in behalf of their artists so long as those artists were exclusively under their personal control.

It is curious to note that Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld's latest opera, "The Rainmaker of Syria," will ring the curtain down on the old traditions. Mr. Rosenfeld has been, as it were, the regular librettist of the Casino operas as well as a busy compeller of some of its own local thunder showers.

A friend of his said yesterday that he will embalm the memory of the old régime in a final masterpiece to be entitled, "The Blizzard Builders of the Old Board."

EXULTING OVER POOR FRANCE.

Germany Does not Spare the Feelings of the Defeated.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—M. Herbette, French Ambassador to Germany, is still absent from his post, and Count Muenster has left the German Embassy in Paris to pass some time at his country seat, Derneburg, in Hanover, his excuse being that he needs rest. Signor Ressmann, Italian Ambassador to France, started for Monza on Thursday. French residents at Metz are deserting the city, while many German and Italian tourists are carried almost hourly by special trains to Strassburg and Metz, where they will join in the celebration of France's defeats in 1870.

A new feature of this situation is the reversal of the policy of Emperor William I. He strove to spare the feelings of the French as much as possible, while not giving up a shred of the real results of his victories. He kept within narrow bounds the celebration of Sedan Day. The present Emperor, however, magnifies the triumph over France throughout Germany, and especially in the States of the southwest.

The German victory at Sedan was celebrated on Saturday more intensely than ever before. Taking their cue from headquarters, the Dresden city officials gave a dinner, the veteran societies all over Saxony held meetings and dined in public halls, Leipsic gathered twelve bands to beat reveille and tattoo in the open square, and Stuttgart, Munich, and Frankfort had civic banquets and processions. Leipsic was decorated with flags by day and by electric lights at night. The other large cities of Saxony were illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock to 11.

In Prussia less attention was paid to the anniversary than in those West German States which are more exposed to the risks of war with France, although Potsdam, Posen, Breslau, Dantzic, and other centres did not fail to mark the occasion with public dinners.

The cause of this revival of anti-French feeling is not far to seek, the Berlin people think. The Emperor realizes, they say, that the insolence of France is growing with her growing strength, and knows that the French Government tried pressure upon Rome to prevent the Italian Crown Prince from keeping his promise to attend the manœuvres in Alsace. It was successful to the point of inciting Prime Minister Giolitti to ask Chancellor von Caprivi's assent to canceling the engagement. This interference was enough to rouse Emperor William's determination to make the Metz manœuvres memorable in military history. So the celebrations go on everywhere without respect to French sentiments. The Government newspaper organs say that recent events have been serious enough to justify an unusual show of feeling on Sedan Day. The Cologne *Gazette* says:

> "The anniversary of Sedan Day recalls to the German people memories of the great period when all branches of the nation asserted the unity of the Fatherland on the bloody battlefield. This period is a lesson to Germans for all time, but especially is it a warning for the present."

Says the *Post:*

> "All Germany's efforts to win friendlier relations with France have failed utterly. The recent successes of the French in the East have given rise to the popular belief that the French Army has reached the perfection of its strength. This belief, combined with their reliance on the military co-operation of Russia, has stimulated their hopes of reconquering the annexed provinces and humbling Germany. Whatever happens now, Germany is not to blame. She celebrates Sedan Day once more with the conviction that she can meet the coming dangers as successfully as she met those of 1870."

The people are eagerly expectant regarding the Emperor's speech at the Metz or Strassburg banquet. The presence of Chancellor von Caprivi is considered a guarantee, however, that all the Emperor's words will be well weighed and cautious. The great banquet to the Emperor in Metz will be given at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow evening after the general parade, in which the Emperor will ride at the head of the color companies to the palace of the Governor and thence to the Military Casino. All the higher officers taking part in the manœuvres will attend the banquet. At 9 P. M. there will be general tattoo, an illumination of the city, and fireworks. During the tattoo the city officials will give the general public a treat at the Emperor William Place, where the Mayor of Metz will present to his Majesty a flagon of beer, to which every brewer in Metz will have contributed a can full. In return the Emperor will give a banquet to the municipal officials of Metz on Tuesday.

Emperor William will make a short visit to Strassburg Sept. 9 to review the garrison there. He will go back to Metz on the evening of the 9th or the morning of the 10th.

The National Catholic Congress in Wuersburg last week was the fortieth general assembly of German Catholics. Much was expected from it, but it effected practically little in its six days' sittings, which ended on Thursday. The usual resolutions were passed in favor of recalling the religious orders which have been expelled from the Empire and against State interference with religious education.

The *Imperial Messenger* (Reichsbote) says that at the opening of the Reichstag the Conservatives will question Chancellor von Caprivi as to the Duke of Edinburgh's succession to the throne in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They will demand to know what negotiations the Government has had with the Duke, what his pledges are as to his successor, and whether the Government would support a bill forbidding foreign princes to inherit German thrones.

Dr. Barth, editor of the *Nation*, has retired from the Town Council of Berlin because his constituents attacked him for leaving Eugen Richter's party at the last general election. Richter is again on the warpath in view of the coming elections to the Prussian Landtag, and keeps up a lively attack on his old Radical allies. The effect will be that the anti-Semites and Socialists may have a fair chance with the Radicals, even in the Landtag.

Richter has started a report insinuating that he caused the split in the Radical Party, because he knew Deputies Siemens, Barth, and Schrader, and other followers of Rickert to be involved in an American railroad scandal. He hints that through an American railway promoter they were made associates in a plan by which thousands of small German capitalists were induced to invest their savings in a losing enterprise.

Inquiries made in proper quarters in this city discredit the reports set afloat by Richter himself, and show that the men managing the German end of the scheme in question have strained every nerve to save investors from loss.

Prince Rupprecht, heir presumptive to the Bavarian throne, left Munich on Thursday to join his regiment in Metz before the Emperor's arrival. He did not reach Metz when expected. A search for him was made and he was found in company with a young woman in Würtemberg.

Woman Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo.

TRIESTE, Sept. 3.—Trieste newspapers of Saturday assert that a Miss Leal, a young Scotchwoman who has recently been playing at the Monte Carlo gaming tables, had remarkable luck for several days, which culminated in the breaking of the bank. She is said to have won £60,000 in one hour.

Russian Ships to Go to Toulon.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The announcement was made officially to-day that a Russian squadron would visit Toulon on Oct. 18. President Carnot will be present to welcome the visitors.

Stabbed with an Icepick.

Edward Buckley, a truckman, twenty-seven years old, living at 112 Madison Street, and Thomas Burns, a printer, of the same age, living at 103 Madison Street, went into Sebastian Rodice's saloon, 171 Mulberry Street, Saturday evening. It is alleged they insulted the proprietor's wife. Rodice ran to her assistance and the three men engaged in a desperate fight.

Policeman F. J. Murphy was called in, and when he separated Buckley and Rodice he found an icepick buried in Buckley's body. The injured man was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Rodice was arraigned on a charge of assault, but he was discharged, as Buckley refused to appear against him.

Hanged Himself in His Bedroom.

Jeremiah Wallace, a laborer, sixty-three years old, who had been in bad health and unable to work for a long time, committed suicide early yesterday morning by hanging himself to a hook in the wall of his bedroom, at 701 East Twelfth Street.

William Holden, a brother-in-law of the dead man, died Friday at his home in East Eighth Street. Mrs. Wallace was at the "wake" Saturday night. She returned home at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning and discovered the body of her husband.

Not Proprietor of the "Legal Digest."

The Mutual Publishing Company, 120 Broadway, in a letter to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, says Frank C. Story, whose death in St. Louis was announced yesterday, was not the proprietor of the "Legal Digest and Lawyers' Directory," which the firm published, as was stated.

TURNED ADRIFT IN NEW-YORK

WOMEN SENT HERE BY MASSACHUSETTS AUTHORITIES.

Mrs. Rose Baum of Boston Was Placed in the Asylum for the Insane at Worcester, Mass.—As Her Relatives Could Not Pay Her Board, the Officers Threatened to Discharge Her—She Was Found Yesterday Almost Suffocated by Gas in the Everett Hotel.

Mrs. Rose Baum, who lies critically ill in the New-York Hospital, says she was sent to New-York by the officers of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Insane and set adrift. Mrs. Baum is a married woman, forty years old, and her home is in Boston.

She was taken from the Everett Hotel yesterday morning to the New-York Hospital, unconscious from inhaling illuminating gas, which was escaping from an open burner in the room she occupied. Whether the woman intended to commit suicide or the escape of gas was the result of accident cannot be determined at present. Capt. O'Connor of the Nineteenth Precinct evidently believes it was an accident, for the woman has not been placed under arrest.

Mrs. Baum, who is of respectable appearance, well but not extravagantly dressed, and who carried a hand satchel, called at the Everett House Friday night and asked for a room. Although she was a stranger at the hotel, her appearance indicated respectability and she was assigned to Room 23, on the fourth floor. She registered in a firm hand, "Mrs. Selling, Boston."

The woman attracted no attention at the hotel until 8:30 yesterday morning, when a lady, giving her name as Mrs. Sarah Summers of Boston, called and told the clerk she had just come from Boston in search of her sister, from whom she had received a letter informing her that she was stopping at the Everett House. Mrs. Summers said her sister's name was Mrs. Rose Baum. There was no guest registered under that name, and Mrs. Summers was puzzled until she noticed the same "Mrs. Selling, Boston,' on the register. She recognized this as in the handwriting of her sister.

A hall boy was sent to the room to call "Mrs. Selling," but he found the door locked and the occupant failed to responder to his raps. The clerk and one of the porters went up to the room, and they detected an odor of gas. Patrolman Petrosino of the Nineteenth Precinct was called, and the door of the room was forced open.

The room was filled with gas, which was still escaping. Mrs. Baum was found unconscious in bed. She was recognized by Mrs. Summers as her sister. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the unconscious woman was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The doctors at the hospital found her suffering from the inhalation of gas, but there are also symptoms which indicate narcotic poisoning. Her condition is precarious, but there is a chance of her survival.

Mrs. Summers, who accompanied her sister to the hospital, said yesterday afternoon that Mrs. Baum was married a number of years, but was childless. She formerly lived in Brooklyn, where she was employed as a saleswoman in one of the large dry goods stores.

Two years and a half ago Mrs. Baum was deserted by her husband, and she worried so much over his conduct that her health gave way. Her mind also became affected. She went to live with her relatives in Boston.

Her mind continued to grow more and more unbalanced and eighteen months ago her relatives placed her in the State Asylum for the insane at Worcester, Mass. Her relatives are not in prosperous circumstances, but they continued to pay the woman's board until a month ago, when they found it impossible to do so, and they so notified the authorities at the asylum. The authorities in reply threatened to discharge Mrs. Baum unless her board was paid.

Mrs. Summers heard nothing further about her sister until Saturday, when she received a letter from her in which she informed her that she was a guest at the Everett House, in this city.

Mr. Baum wrote that Thursday she was taken from the asylum in Worcester and brought to this city by an agent of the institution, and that on reaching the Grand Central Station she was turned adrift. She wandered about the streets Thursday and Thursday night. Friday she started out to find some friends, but was not successful, and Friday evening, footsore and weary, she took refuge at the Everett House and at once wrote to her sister informing her that she was at the hotel.

Mrs. Summers, on receiving the letter, came to this city in search of her sister. Mrs. Summers said there was nothing in the letter from her sister to indicate she contemplated suicide.

For some time the New-York authorities have been discovering instances of paupers being shipped from Boston to this city. In those cases the Boston authorities claimed the paupers belonged in this city. Mrs. Baum, however, appears to have been an unquestionable resident of Boston when placed in the asylum for insane.

Preached from a Wrecked Schooner's Deck.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 3.—At James A. Bradley's beach meeting this evening the preachers used the deck of the wrecked schooner Mary F. Kelly as a pulpit. The audience gathered around the schooner, she being high and dry, as the tide was low. An original song by Founder Bradley was sung.

Founder Bradley presided and the addresses were delivered by Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist clergymen and a Captain of the Salvation Army.

Capt. Edwards of the Deal Beach Life-Saving Station and his crew stood upon the deck of the stranded vessel and when the hymn "Throw Out the Life Line" was sung, the life savers gave an exhibition of the workings of the life lines used in the service.

Many of those present took pieces from the schooner as souvenirs.

Locust Lodge Burned.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 3.—Locust Lodge, one of the largest and finest Summer hotels on the north shore of Long Island, was burned last evening. The fire started in the storeroom from an unknown cause. The property was owned by the May Brothers of New-York.

The guests' baggage and some of the small household effects were saved. The loss on the furniture is heavy. The building was partially insured, but the loss is estimated at $20,000.

Among the guests at the house were W. C. Bradley, William Walter, J. G. Hawley, J. H. Whitney, and Dr. Correy of New-York; Henry Sangus Snow and Miss Fowler of Brooklyn, and George Clark of Orange, N. J.

Close of the Big Camp Meeting.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The great camp meeting closed here to-day with a large gathering. The auditorium could not hold all who wished to attend in the morning and numerous groups were gathered outside the canvas. Evangelist Keene again led the services. There was much enthusiasm. The waving of handkerchiefs and handshaking were features of the occasion, in which the hundred or more clergymen that attended on the platform joined.

In the evening similar scenes were repeated, with another large congregation, when the meeting closed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 3.—A fire of mysterious origin broke out in Clarke's Iron Mills, corner of Fifteenth and Railroad Streets, last night. The nine-inch mill was totally destroyed and the ten-inch mill badly damaged. Several freight cars and 100 feet of trestle, on which the cars were standing, were also burned. Over 300 tons of finished iron was damaged. Loss about $22,000; fully insured. About 100 men are thrown out of employment.

FAIRFIELD, Me., Sept. 3.—The Kennebec Framing Mill was burned Saturday night. Two cars on the railroad track—one loaded with lumber—Flood's coal sheds, and considerable coal and lumber belonging to lumber firms in the place were also burned. The loss on lumber was $4,500; no insurance. The mill cost, when built, $50,000. Without doubt, the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1 A. M. Sunday to 1:30 A. M. Monday.)

1 A. M.—72 Delancey Street; John Reilly; damage trifling; cause unknown.

7:20 A. M.—112 East Forty-first Street; Mrs. Frayne; damage to contents, $100; to building, $200; cause unknown.

10:30 A. M.—2,291 Third Avenue; William J. Nauss; damage, $20; insured; cause, defective flue.

1:25 P. M.—836 Third Avenue; Robert Walsh; damage, $25; cause unknown.

2:15 P. M.—50 Laight Street; Mrs. Pierce; damage trifling; cause, kindling wood catching on fire.

8 P. M.—33 Clarkson Street; Michael Sullivan, owner; damage to contents, $50; cause, unknown.

10:15 P. M.—164 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Charles Kinnon, owner; cause, lamp explosion; no damage.

10:40 P. M.—150 Greenwich Street; awning; damage, $10; cause unknown.

10:40 P. M.—835 Broadway; A. T. Millar and others, occupants; damage to building, $500; to contents, $1,000; cause unknown.

—After a Summer recess St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will meet to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall, and confer the second degree.

LOIE HAS CHANGED HER MIND.

She Will Do the Serpentine Dance at the Standard Theatre To-night.

Loie Fuller changed her mind yesterday and will appear at the Standard Theatre to-night, notwithstanding her previous declarations to the contrary.

"You may say for me that I never had any fear that my contract with Mr. Grau concerning Miss Fuller was not binding," Manager J. M. Hill said yesterday. "It was made with the full knowledge and sanction of Miss Fuller, and, no matter what may have occurred, I was prepared to insist on its fulfillment. Happily, however, I saw Miss Fuller and she consented to appear. All differences have been amicably adjusted.

"Miss Fuller will appear at the Standard Theatre at 10:30 P. M., after the close of the performance of 'Fanny.' Workmen are now cutting through the stage to arrange new mechanical appliances, which will enable her to present startling effects, never before presented by her or witnessed by an American audience. Stereopticons are to be used and the dancer duplicated upon the stage. I intend to present Loie to my audiences just as she appeared in Paris."

"Yes, I will begin dancing at the Standard Theatre to-morrow night," Miss Fuller said later to a "New-York Times" reporter. "I saw Mr. Hill, and we came to an amicable agreement. I will also fulfill my engagements at the other theatres if possible. I will not go to Boston to-morrow, but I will dance there at three matinees during the week."

Miss Fuller said the only trouble in regard to the Standard Theatre engagement was a matter of detail, and that was easily arranged when she had an interview with Mr. Hill.

Manager Hill said last night that Miss Fuller would pay no attention to Manager Kraus's challenge for her to do the serpentine dance in a match with Marie Collins or Mlle. Delmore for $1,000.

"Miss Fuller cannot afford to notice such proposals," said Mr. Hill.

LABOR TO PARADE TO-DAY.

Thousands of New-York and Brooklyn Wage Earners Will Be in Line.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union it was announced that the Labor Day parade would start at 10 o'clock this morning from Cooper Institute and march to Broadway, to Waverley Place, to Fifth Avenue, through Washington Square to Fourth Street, to Broadway, down Broadway to City Hall Park, and across the park, where the paraders will be reviewed. They will then turn back to Broadway, through Mail Street, and down Broadway to the Battery, where they will cross over to Staten Island and spend the day at New-Dorp.

The unions of the Building Constructors' District Assembly No. 253, Knights of Labor, will not join the Central Labor Union parade to-day, but will have one of their own as a district assembly. They will assemble at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, and at 10 o'clock they will commence their march through the up-town streets.

Fifteen thousand men are expected to parade to-day in Brooklyn. The Central Labor Union, numbering 10,000, and the Federation of Labor, numbering 5,000, will parade separately.

The former will start from Lafayette Avenue and Cumberland Street at 10:30 A. M. and march up Lafayette Avenue to Bushwick Avenue, to Harmon Street, to Myrtle Avenue, to Ridgewood Grove, where there will be speechmeking and music.

The Federation parade will pass through the Eastern District and will adjourn, after dismissal, to Central Labor Lyceum, at Myrtle Street and Willoughby Street, where the men will be addressed by a number of labor speakers.

The police have made preparation to prevent rioting along either route, and they will attend the Grove and the Lyceum in force. It is feared that there may be trouble in Brownsville, where there are a great many unemployed people who have already demonstrated their readiness for a fight.

CARRIED HER DOWN A LADDER.

Considerable Excitement Over a Small Fire at Broadway and Thirteenth.

A fire was discovered shortly before 11 o'clock last night on the third floor of the five-story brick building 835 Broadway, on the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, in the studio occupied jointly by A. T. Millar and Malcolm and Walter Douglass. The fire was discovered by Mrs. Brennan, wife of J. Brennan, fashion publisher, who has an office and studio on the fourth floor of the building. She ran out into the street crying "Fire!"

Hook and Ladder No. 3 came quickly from its headquarters, in Thirteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. Mrs. Ella Smith, the janitress of the building, who occupies rooms on the fifth floor, was on the fire escape on that floor on the Thirteenth Street side of the building, unable, apparently, to make her way down. A thirty-five-foot ladder was raised and Firemen Winters and Mitchell of Hook and Ladder No. 3 went to her assistance and brought her safely to the ground.

The other persons in the house made their exit down the main stairway without any difficulty. The fire was confined to the rooms in which it started, and the damage to the building and contents will not exceed $1,500. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

Fireman Gibney of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 had his right hand severely cut by falling glass. His wound was dressed at the New-York Hospital.

Rebelling Against Barondess.

The International Cloakmakers' Association yesterday sent delegates to the Central Labor Federation to ask for admission. This association, the delegates explained, had been organized in opposition to the old Cloakmakers' Union, and consisted of former members of that union who were unable to endure the tyranny of Joseph Barondess.

Barondess, the delegates said, was in league with the Anarchists of 11 Pike Street, and had filled all the offices in the Cloakmakers' Union with his associates. No members, they said, who did not bend to the will of Barondess and his ring of Anarchists could get just treatment.

Postmaster Sullivan Gone to Chicago.

Postmaster Sullivan of Brooklyn started yesterday for Chicago as a delegate to the Columbian Catholic Congress, which meets this week. Mr. Sullivan did not receive his appointment from Bishop McDonnell until Saturday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, fair, slightly warmer, southwest winds.

For the *District of Columbia*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *Maryland*, *Delaware*, and *Virginia*, fair till Tuesday, slightly warmer, southwest winds.

For *North Carolina*, *South Carolina*, *Georgia*, *Western Florida*, and *Alabama*, fair, slightly warmer in North Carolina variable winds.

For *Eastern Florida*, fair, except light showers on the Atlantic coast, variable winds.

For *Mississippi*, *Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, generally fair, variable winds.

For *Arkansas*, *Oklahoma*, and *Indian Territory*, fair, south winds.

For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, fair till Tuesday night, slightly warmer in Kentucky, variable winds becoming south.

For *West Virginia*, *Western Pennsylvania*, *Western New-York*, and *Ohio*, generally fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming south.

For *Indiana*, fair till Tuesday night and probably till Wednesday, winds becoming south, slightly warmer.

For *Illinois*, fair till Tuesday night, slightly warmer, south winds.

For *Lower Michigan* and *Wisconsin*, generally fair, south to west winds.

For *Upper Michigan*, light showers, west winds.

For *Minnesota*, fair, winds becoming northwest.

For *North Dakota* and *South Dakota*, fair, slightly cooler, northwest winds.

For *Iowa* and *Nebraska*, fair till Tuesday night, slightly cooler in Nebraska, southwest winds becoming northwest.

For *Missouri* and *Kansas*, fair till Tuesday night, south winds, becoming northwest, and slightly cooler in Northern Kansas.

For *Colorado*, generally fair, variable winds.

For *Montana*, fair, variable winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The storm has remained nearly stationary at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. A second storm has moved from the north of Montana to the north of Minnesota. Light rain has fallen in Florida. The temperature has fallen slightly on the Middle Atlantic coast and has generally risen elsewhere.

Fair or clear weather may be expected in all districts, except the northern upper lake region, where there will be light showers, followed by clearing.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	60°	55°	3:30 P. M.	78°	72°
6 A. M.	59°	54°	6 P. M.	70°	67°
9 A. M.	64°	58°	9 P. M.	66°	67°
12 M.	70°	65°	12 P. M.	65°	63°

Average temperature yesterday........62⅝°
Average for same date last year........66⅓°
Average for same date last fifteen years........69⅓°

FOUND THEIR HOUSES ROBBED.

Thieves Took Advantage of the Summer Vacations of New-Yorkers.

Some of the people who closed their houses early in the Summer to spend the hot months in the country are returning to find their homes have been robbed in their absence. Several cases have been reported to the police. In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday two culprits were held for trial upon charges of breaking into houses.

W. C. Ely, a member of the Stock Exchange, went to the country in July, leaving his home, at 102 West Seventy-first Street, in charge of Annie Johnson, a negro servant. Upon the recent return of Mr. Ely and his family the Johnson girl left his employ. It was then found that about $400 worth of clothing had been stolen. Detectives Vallely and Evenhoe found several of the stolen articles in a closet in the young woman's room at 243 West Thirty-second Street.

While Miss May Weeks of 236 West Twenty-sixth Street was in the country, a week ago, her cousin, John De Witt, twenty-eight years old, of 215 West Seventeenth Street, stole $1,800 worth of personal property from her house, most of which he pawned. He was arrested and admitted his guilt.

WAS NOT KILLED AFTER ALL.

Dr. Boothby's Dog Lives in Spite of His Master's Dying Request.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Dr. J. M. Boothby of Malden was the possessor of an intelligent black-and-tan dog which had been his constant companion for many years. So attached had the doctor become to his pet that he often said that, should he die, he wished the dog to be killed as humanely as possible and buried in the same casket with himself.

The doctor died suddenly last Wednesday, and his wife prepared to observe to the letter his dying request regarding the dog.

Mr. Hathaway, one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, came to Malden on Friday, learned the facts in the case, arranged to shoot the dog, and returned to the house for the purpose.

But Mrs. Boothby's heart failed her at the last moment. She said that the dog had walked up and looked her in the face, and seemed to ask for his life, and she, already overcome with grief at losing her husband, could not get herself in a condition to take the life of the faithful animal.

The body of Dr. Boothby was interred at Saco, Me., Saturday, but the dog is still alive and the doctor's request unheeded.

MARRIED.

CANTINE—POST.—At Quogue, L. I., Sept. 2, 1893, by the Rev. John D. Wells, D. D., MARY ELEANOR POST of Brooklyn, N. Y., to CHARLES FREEMAN CANTINE of Kingston, N. Y.

DIED.

Bulkley, George L.
De Witt, John E.
Kitching, Lawrence K.
Palmer, Caroline A.
Townsend, Stephen V. R.
Vail, Sanford.
Woodhull, Caleb S.
Young, John.

BULKLEY.—At North Granville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1893, GEORGE L. BULKLEY, aged 61 years.

Funeral at his late residence, Hartford, Conn. Interment at Woodlawn on Monday at 11 A. M.

DE WITT, JOHN E.—Suddenly, on Aug. 31, JOHN E. DE WITT of Portland, Me.

Funeral from main entrance to Greenwood Cemetery on Monday, Sept. 4, at 10:30 A. M.

KITCHING.—On Saturday, Sept. 2, at West Orange, N. J., LAWRENCE KISSAM, infant son of George and Ella K. Kitching.

Funeral private.

PALMER.—On Sept. 2, 1893, CAROLINE AMELIA PALMER, aged 64 years, widow of William R. Palmer.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 463 Central Park West, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 4 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—At New-York, Sept. 3, 1893, STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Janet King Townsend, aged 22 months.

Funeral at Grace Church Chantry, Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock.

VAIL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Aug. 31, SANFORD, son of the Rev. R. P. H. and Mary S. Vail, and student in Williams College, in the 21st year of his age.

Funeral will be held from First Presbyterian Church on Monday, at 4 P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WOODHULL.—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, CALEB S. WOODHULL.

Funeral services at his late residence, 46 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Saturday, Sept. 2, Dr. JOHN YOUNG, son of the late Dr. Charles H. Young, aged 71 years.

Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at his late residence, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Interment Cold Springs, N. Y.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

ARE AS EASY TO TAKE AS SUGAR,
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Everybody likes them; try them;
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Homœopathic in size, allopathic in action,
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Suit the people because they are tired of bitter doses,
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY *by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 9 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 3 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Salerno.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA, CURAÇAO, and SAVANILLA, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 12 M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship City of Alexandria, via Havana; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Maidiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., per steamship Antilia; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Didam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Didam";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga"; at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other Venezuela ports and for Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits") at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, per steamship Alene (letters for Jacmel and Aux-Cayes must be directed "per Alene";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Hekla (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship City of Rome via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Flamborough, from New-Orleans; at 6:30 P. M. for AUSTRALIA and HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, per steamer from Vancouver (letters must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *6 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1893.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A WEEK OF MANY ADVANCES IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Good Effects of the House Vote on Silver Supplemented by a Very Favorable Bank Statement—Steady Improvement in the Monetary Situation—Bonds Show Decided Gains—Domestic Exchange Resuming Normal Conditions—Steady Decrease in the Premium on Currency.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Sept. 4—A. M.

The hopefulness displayed in Stock Exchange circles was borne out by substantial gains in prices last week, and the strength which began to display itself as soon as the vote in the House on the Silver bill became known was reinforced later on by other favorable developments. The excellent showing made by the Associated Banks in the statement issued on Saturday served to make the close of the week's business active and at a marked advance in quotations.

The action on silver by the House and heavy receipts of gold on Monday turned a dull opening into an active and strong close for the day. There was, too, a gratifying weakening in the currency premium. The great storm, by cutting off communication with other cities, restricted business somewhat on Tuesday and the market was duller, and a restoration of the telegraphic service the next day was followed by reports of rioting in Chicago, which for a time checked any advance. Whisky was the centre of activity on Thursday, 30 per cent. of the transactions being in that stock. So great had been the advance in Whisky and Sugar from the low point touched a short time before that it was only natural to look for a taking of profits on an extensive scale. Friday and Saturday saw good gains all along the list, and the shorts ended the week in a rush to cover.

In the meantime financial news had been generally hopeful, with a steady falling off of the currency premium, indications that the scare among savings bank depositors had practically disappeared, more importations of gold, a beginning of the return flow of currency from the country, and, above all, evidences that the Senate would be forced to deal with the Sherman law repeal with an approach to reasonable dispatch. Domestic exchange on New-York during the week made considerable progress toward normal conditions. The bank statement with its gain of over $5,000,000 in reserve more than met most conservative expectations, and was generally regarded as extremely satisfactory.

The most active stocks in the week's trading were Whisky, in which transactions aggregated 120,545; Sugar, 211,608; Chicago Gas, 80,231; St. Paul, 208,021, and General Electric, 81,132. The first lost a point, but all the others showed advances. Sugar was up 9⅜ points, Chicago Gas 8⅜, St. Paul 6¾, and General Electric 2⅞.

To the bond market the week brought strength and activity, with good investment buying. Nearly 100 issues showed gains of a point or more, while only five were worse to that extent for the six day's trading.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for stocks for the week as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 3, 1892.
Albany & Susquehanna	156	155	..
Alton & Terre Haute	20	20	..
American Cotton Oil	33½	29¼	41¾
American Cotton Oil pf	66¼	59½	78½
American District Telegraph	35	35	..
*American Sugar Refining	87⅞	76½	110⅝
*American Sugar Refining pf	85½	77¼	103½
American Tel'ph & Cable Co	75¾	75¾	86
*American Tobacco	78½	60	..
American Tobacco pf	86	82	99
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	20	15⅝	36⅞
Atlantic & Pacific	2	2	3⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	68½	65½	95⅞
Canada Southern	47	44	57
Canadian Pacific	74⅝	74⅝	88⅞
Central Pacific	21½	18½	28
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	15½	22¼
Chicago Gas	60½	51	81
Chicago & Alton	132	130	148
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54	52	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	89	86	98½
Chicago & Northwestern	99¼	96	114⅝
Chicago & Northwestern pf	134	130½	148
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	83	77	99⅞
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¼	34	63¼
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	62	53½	81
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	112½	112½	125
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	64¼	58½	80½
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	9¾	8¼	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20¾	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7¾	6	..
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol	18	16	31½
Consolidated Gas Company	127	119	116½
Delaware & Hudson	114	111	131
Delaware, Lack. & West	137⅞	134	155
Denver & Rio Grande	10⅛	9¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30	27¼	48
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	28⅛	18⅞	47⅞
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6	6	13¼
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	¼	¼	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	91½	79	101
Equitable Gas	165	165	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	93	85	146
General Electric	43¼	36	..
Great Northern pf	104	100	110⅞
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	7	6	11½
Illinois Central	93½	93	99
Illinois Central, leased lines	88½	88½	90
Iowa Central	6¾	6	..
Iowa Central pf	18½	18	..
Laclede Gas	12⅝	10	22¼
Laclede Gas pf	55	53	..
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	14	22⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	59½	75¼
Lake Shore	119¼	116¼	131⅝
Long Island	94	90	109
Louisville & Nashville	57¼	52	66½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	13½	11½	23¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., t. r	13¾	11½	..
Manhattan Consolidated	119	112½	129
Michigan Central	88½	84	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	12¾	10	..
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r	30	22	..
Missouri Pacific	25	21½	59¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11½	10½	14¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	19	16	25¾
Mobile & Ohio	13½	12	37
Morris & Essex	138¼	138¼	155
National Cordage, 2d as. pd	23½	18¼	..
National Cord. pf., 2d as. pd	46	48	..
*National Lead	30¼	25½	40½
*National Lead pf	70½	61½	92½
National Linseed Oil	16¾	16	38
National Starch	8¾	7	35
New-Jersey Central	103	96	129½
New-York Central	102	98⅝	110
New-York & New-England	23¼	20	34½
New-York & Northern pf	8½	8	20¼
New-York, Chicago & St. L	13	12½	..
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	23	..
New-York, Lake Erie & W	15¼	12¼	26½
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	29⅝	29	63¼
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	10⅛	14⅛
New-York, S. & W. pf., new	42⅛	38½	..
Norfolk & Western	6¾	6	..
Norfolk & Western pf	22⅞	22⅞	41
North American	5¼	4⅞	12½
Northern Pacific	7	5⅞	19⅝
Northern Pacific pf	23⅝	20½	54⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	16	15	21
Ontario & Western	15	13¼	18⅞
Oregon Improvement	10	8	..
Oregon Railway & Nav	42	42	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N	10	9	..
Pacific Mail	13	10	30½
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	8	7	17
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅛	14¾	54¾
P., C., C. & St. Louis	14½	12½	..
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	46	42½	60½
Pullman Palace Car Co	160	147	194
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d as. pd	1½	1½	..
Richmond & W. P. pf. t. r	12	12	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5	4	8
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9	7½	16½
St. Paul & Duluth	24½	23	43½
St. Paul & Duluth pf	93¼	93¼	..
St. Paul & Omaha	34	28¾	49¼
St. Paul & Omaha pf	101½	99	118
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	102	98¾	..
Southern Pacific	21½	19½	35¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	12½	33
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¼	10
Toledo & Ohio Central	23	22½	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	9½	7½	25¼
Union Pacific	23½	18½	37¼
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	7	6	16½
United States Express	50	45½	58
United States Rubber	29⅞	20¾	..
United States Rubber pf	72¼	59	..
Wabash	7⅛	6⅞	10½
Wabash pf	16	14¼	23⅞
Western Union Telegraph	81½	77¾	94⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	11½	25⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41¼	41	65⅝

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,170,150. The banks now hold $1,567,525 less than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $3,438,100, an increase in specie of $3,929,600, an increase in legal tenders of $2,123,100, an increase in deposits of $3,530,200, and an increase in circulation of $131,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 2, 1893.	Aug. 26, 1893.	Sept. 3, 1892.
Loans	$400,169,300	$403,607,400	$487,101,700
Specie	66,860,500	62,930,900	79,557,100
Legal tenders	25,074,500	22,951,400	55,324,700
Deposits	374,010,100	370,479,900	509,005,200
Circulation	9,911,600	8,780,200	5,426,800

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Sept. 2, '93.	Aug. 26, '93.	Sept. 3, '92.
Specie	$66,860,500	$62,930,900	$79,557,100
Legal tenders	25,074,500	22,951,400	55,324,700
Total reserve	$91,935,000	$85,882,300	$134,881,800
Reserve requir'd against deposits	93,502,525	92,619,975	127,251,300
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	*1,567,525	*6,737,675	7,630,500

*Deficit.

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$7,630,500	1889	$4,790,775
1891	9,156,400	1888	16,766,625
1890	*1,401,125	1887	5,212,625

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was rather easier. Call loans were made at 2@5 ₰ cent.

Time money was in slightly greater supply, but rates were still high. Loans were made at a basis of 6 ₰ cent. and 1 ₰ cent. a month commission.

There was a little more doing in commercial paper. Rates ranged from 12@18 ₰ cent.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £1,182,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 48.25, against 44.96 in the previous week. The bank's discount rate remains at 5 ₰ cent. The Bank of France showed a decrease of 12,000,000f. in gold and a decrease of 2,425,000f. in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $38,280,000 in loan certificates. The Boston Clearing House has outstanding $11,040,000.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were not dealt in during the week and no quotation was made.

Bar silver sold at 72⅞c. ₰ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58½c.

In London bar silver sold at 33⅞d. ₰ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 161,053 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 160.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	4	Minn. & St. L., t. r	4½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	9¼	M. & St. L. pf., t. r	8¾
American Sugar Ref	9⅜	Missouri Pacific	3½
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	8¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	1⅛
Amer. Tobacco	10	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	3⅜
American Tobacco pf	6	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd	1
At., T. & S. Fé	2¼	National Lead	4½
Baltimore & Ohio	3⅛	National Lead pf	8½
Canada Southern	2⅛	National Linseed Oil	1⅛
Canadian Pacific	3⅛	New-Jersey Central	6¾
Central Pacific	3⅛	New-York Central	3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅞	N. Y. & New-Eng	2¼
Chicago Gas	8⅜	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	1⅛
Chicago & Alton	1	N. Y., L. E. & W	2⅝
Chi. & East. Ill	2¼	N. Y., Sus. & West	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	4¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf., n	4
Chi. & Northwest. pf	6	Norfolk & West. pf	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	5¼	North American	1
C., C., C. & St. L	3⅛	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P	6¾	Northern Pacific pf	3⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	3⅛	Ontario & Western	1⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac	4	Oregon R. & Nav	8
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¾	Pacific Mail	3¼
Col., H. V. & Tol	3	Phila. & Reading	2½
Consolidated Gas	7¾	P., C., C. & St. L	1⅝
Del., Lack. & W	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	4
Denver & Rio G	1½	Pullman Car	13¾
Denver & Rio G. pf	1⅛	St. L. Southwestern pf	1¾
Edison Elec. Ill	13½	St. P. & Duluth pf	3¾
General Electric	2⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	4¾
Great Northern pf	3¾	St. Paul & Omaha pf	2½
Green Bay t. r	1½	Southern Pacific	1¾
Illinois Central	2¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Laclede Gas	2¼	Texas Pacific	1⅛
Laclede Gas pf	2	Tol., A. A. & N. M	1½
L. E. & Western	3½	Union Pacific	4½
L. E. & Western pf	3¾	U. P., Den. & G	2
Lake Shore	2	U. S. Rubber	10
Louisville & Nash	2¼	U. S. Rubber pf	16¼
L., N. A. & Chi	3⅞	Wabash pf	1½
L., N. A. & Chi., t. r	3½	Western Union	3
Manhattan	4⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf	1
Michigan Central	5		

DECLINED.

Dis. & C. Feeding	1	Evans. & T. H	7

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cot. Oil 5s	3⅛	Mobile & Ohio gen	2½
Atch. T. & S. Fé 4s	2½	N. Y. Cent., ex. 4s	2½
At., T. & S. F. 2d. A	6¼	N. Y. Cent. 1st, c	1
Atlantic & Pac. inc	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	2½
Brooklyn El. 1st	1½	N. Y. El. 1st	1
Buff., R. & P. gen	1	N. Y., L. & W. 1st	2
B., C. R. & N. 1st	4	N. Y., O. & W. 5s	1
Canada South. 1st	2⅝	North. Pacific 1st c	4¼
Canada South. 2d	2	North. Pacific 2d	8
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	3	North. Pacific cn. 5s	5¼
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	6¼	Northwest cn	2
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	5	Northwest s.f. 6s	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. 2-4s	6	Oregon Imp. cn	8
		Or. S. L. & U. N. cn	8
Chi. & Erie inc	1	O., R. & N. 1st	1
Chi. & North. P. 1st	1	Peoria & East. 1st	5
Chi., Bur. & Q 5s	3½	Peoria & East. inc	4½
Chi., Bur. & Q., s.f. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	3
Chi., Bur. & Q., Ia. 4s	2	Reading 1st pf. inc	5½
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	3½	Reading 2d pf. inc	2¼
Chi., Bur. & Q. 7s	3½	Reading 3d pf. inc	2½
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	10	Reading gen. 4s	4
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	3¾	Rich. & W. Pt. 6s, t. r	2
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	4½	Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r	2
Col. Midland cn. 4s	7	Rio Grande W. 1st	2
D., M. & M. l. g	2	Rock Island 5s, c	2¾
E. T., Va. & Ga. g. 5s	6	Rome, W. & O. g. cn	2¾
Ed. Elec. Ill. 1st	3	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	10
Eq. Gas of Chi. 1st	6	St. Louis S. W. 1st	5¾
Erie 1st cn	2½	St. P. & Duluth 2d	1
Erie 2d cn	1	St. P. & Omaha cn	5
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	5½	St. Paul 1st 8s	1¼
General Elec. deb. 5s	5½	St. P. Terminal 5s	3
Harlem 1st, c	1¼	Seattle, L. & E. 1st	1
Int. & G. N. 1st, c. off	1⅞	Texas Pacific 1st	4
Int. & G. N. 2d	3¼	Texas Pacific 2d	3¾
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	3½
Kan. Pac. cn	3	Union Elevated 1st	2
Kansas & Texas 4s	1½	Union Pac. s. f	5⅞
Kansas & Texas 2d	7	U. P., col. tr. notes	12¼
Laclede Gas 1st	3½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	7½
Lake Shore 2d cn. c	1	Wabash 1st	1½
Long Island 4s	2	Wabash 2d	4
L., N. A. & Chi., cn	7½	West. U. col. tr. 5s	2
Met. El. 1st	2	West Shore 4s	2
Met. El. 2d	2¾	West Shore 4s, R	1⅝
Mich. Cent. 7s	3	Wisconsin Cent. 1st	10
Mid. of N. J. 1st	3		

DECLINED.

Austin & N. W	1	Oregon Imp. 1st	1
Chi. & W. Ind. gen	1	San A. & Ar. Pas. O. 4s	4
M., L. & W. ext. 5s	2		

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market has been quiet. Posted rates for sterling were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ½ discount; selling, par to ¼ discount. Charleston—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $5 premium; bank, $7.50 premium. Chicago—25c discount. Boston—25c discount for cash. Philadelphia—one-half of 1 ₰ cent. San Francisco—Sight, 15 premium; telegraph, 25 premium. St. Louis—Par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 31	$406,937,064
Balance for the week ending Aug. 31	27,203,314
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 26	384,324,313
Balance for the week ending Aug. 26	21,347,104
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 19	414,117,641
Balance for the week ending Aug. 19	23,861,151
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 12	448,827,437
Balance for the week ending Aug. 12	23,098,883
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 5	550,086,119
Balance for the week ending Aug. 5	25,887,034
Clearings for the week ending July 29	543,589,578
Balance for the week ending July 29	27,357,078

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle:*

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£26,001,121	......
Sept. 1, 1892	27,764,706	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£67,632,630	£50,895,075
Sept. 1, 1892	66,737,000	51,879,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£30,621,750	£10,207,250
Sept. 1, 1892	36,333,750	12,111,250
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£10,734,000	£16,346,000
Sept. 1, 1892	7,536,000	16,853,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£2,357,000	£6,979,000
Sept. 1, 1892	3,164,000	7,422,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£2,716,667	£1,358,333
Sept. 1, 1892	2,913,333	1,456,667
SPAIN.		
Aug. 31, 1893	£7,916,000	£6,386,000
Sept. 1, 1892	7,596,000	5,061,000
Total last week	£147,979,168	£92,171,658
Correspond'g week '92	152,044,789	94,782,917
W'k end'g Aug. 24, '93	147,015,872	92,185,223
Correspond'g week '92	152,100,255	94,910,663

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$7,549,545
Corresponding week last year	8,399,385
Since Jan. 1, 1893	411,462,891
Corresponding period last year	384,571,130
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,336,507
Corresponding week last year	6,451,905
Since Jan. 1, 1893	241,001,359
Corresponding period last year	260,298,364
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$7,435,179
Corresponding week last year	146,661
Since Jan. 1, 1893	54,266,598
Corresponding period last year	7,916,351
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$742,950
Corresponding week last year	3,450,000
Since Jan. 1, 1893	90,294,132
Corresponding period last year	73,034,635

PROVIDENCE STOCKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—There has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of the local money market during the past week. The minimum rate of discount to regular customers still remains 7 ₰ cent., but some of the banks are now so situated as to be able to take advantage of the excellent offerings of outside paper, which are freely made at 10 to 12 ₰ cent. Some collateral loans have also been made at these figures. The currency famine may be said to be practically ended, and bills are in fair supply. The market for our local stocks remains dull and inactive, the business for the week being confined to a few transactions in bank stocks and Providence & Worcester Railroad, of which last 5 shares sold on Thursday at 245 and 2 shares at 248. National Bank of North America sold at 45, Blackstone Canal at 24, and 5 shares of Merchants' at 64. Industrial Trust Company shows a decline in the asked price from 118 to 112½, and Mercantile Trust is offered at 65 against 80 a week ago. The bid on Screw stock, on the contrary, has advanced from 249 to 253, Narragansett Electric Light from 74¼ to 77, and Providence Gas from 75 to 78¼.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report official quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
American	42	44½	Mechanics'	52	..
Atlantic	..	44	National Ex	98	..
Black. Canal	23¾	25	Nat. N. Am	45	46
City	63	69	Nat. Com	51½	56
Commercial	41	45	Old	110	..
Eagle	52	57	Phenix	..	75
Fifth	50½	55	Rhode Island	24½	28
First	..	118	Roger W'ms	70	76
Fourth	120	..	Second	133	140
Globe	78	85	Third	75	..
High Street	60	..	Traders'	40	..
Jackson	27	..	Westminster	61	..
Lime Rock	30	..	Weybosset	50½	..
Merchants'	64	..			
PAWTUCKET BANKS.					
First	158		Slater	..	152
Pacific	70				
TRUST COMPANIES.					
Industrial	..	112½	B. of A. L. & T.	50	..
Mercantile	..	65			
RAILROADS.					
N. Y., N. H. & H	189	205	Prov. & Sp'g'd	103	111
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs	55	70	Paw. Valley	140	..
			Prov. & Wor.	..	250
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.					
Am. Screw	253	265	Nich'ls'n File	50	60
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Haircloth	..	50
Ar'g'n & Sims	..	51	Heaton But.	..	90
INSURANCE.					
Equitable	..	34	Prov. Wash.	27½	34½
Merchants'	..	40			
GAS AND ELECTRIC.					
Narra. Elec	77	80	Prov. Tel	95	98
Prov. Gas	78¼	80	Woon. Elec	..	105
Pawt. Gas	..	74½			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
P. & Ston. S. S.	..	165	R. I. Safe Dep.	100	..

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Sept. 2.—The local situation, both as to money and stocks, was vastly improved this week. In keeping with this bankers are disposed to extend accommodations, and all usually active shares have appreciated more or less.

The street railways have finally followed industrials, and it is in the former that some of the sharpest gains were scored. Citizens' Traction sells above 58, from 57, and the bonds above 107, from 103 a few days ago. Duquesne Traction brings 23, from close to 20 early in the week, and Pleasant Valley follows with a one-point gain, to 19. Westinghouse Air Brake sells at 114, a gain from 109 ten days ago. Birmingham shares are holding at 16⅜, and as yet do not follow the lead of Citizens' and others that are strong. The Natural Gas shares are firm, but only Philadelphia, in the rise to 19¾, was at all active.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Discount was firm during the week at 4 for three months and 4¼ for short. The improvement in the American market enlivened business all round on the Stock Exchange here, although a rapid rise was checked by realizations. At the close yesterday, consols had risen ⅜ on the week. In foreign securities there was a general though moderate advance.

All American railroad securities closed higher, the increase for the week including the following: Atchison "A" bonds, 5¾; Lake Shore and Union Pacific, 4½ each; Northern Pacific, 3¾; Wabash debenture and Central Pacific, 3¼; Atchison shares, 3; Erie, 2¾; Illinois Central, 2½; Wabash preferred and Norfolk and Western preferred, 2¼ each; Ohio and Mississippi, 2; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 1¾ each, and Louisville and Nashville and Denver and Rio Grande common, 1¼ each.

OUTING, GAMES, AND CLAMBAKE.

The Daniel E. Finn Association and the Brower House Club Up the Sound.

FLUSHING, L. I., Sept. 3.—The fourth annual outing and games of the Daniel E. Finn Association, the Tammany organization of the First Assembly District, were held to-day at Weitzel's Point View Island. Seven hundred members came on the excursion steamer Thomas Hunt. President Patrick F. Trainor acted as Marshal, with John F. Dalton and D. J. McCarthy as aides.

Among those with the club were Excise Commissioner Murphy, Judge Wauhope Lynn, Arthur and Henry C. Reilly of the County Clerk's office, Col. Cockerill, D. J. McCarthy, Charles Dimond, James Smith, Assemblyman Timothy Sullivan, William H. Leonard, Thomas Conklin, Senator Fox, Corporation Counsel Clark, Robert Clifford, Charles Hagan, Peter Welsh, Charles Cassidy, William J. Caffery, ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City, Robert Sullivan, Michael Bradley, and Jeremiah Rogers. They started for home at 8 P. M.

The Brower House Club of New-York held its annual Rhode Island clambake at the Chrocheron House, Bayside, to-day. There were a number of well-known politicians present.

Big Grape Crop in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—The greatest crop of grapes in the history of the Northern Ohio vineyards is now coming into market, and the quality is much above the average. The storms which greatly injured the Western New-York vineyards only came as a godsend in the form of needed rain along the south shore of Lake Erie, and the result will be a yield worth upward of $20 an acre more than that of last year.

About 3,500 carloads were shipped out of this district last year; this Fall the crop is expected to reach 4,000 carloads. The district is one of the greatest in the country, if the Bass Islands in Lake Erie be included in it. The total crop in the region will probably exceed 120,000,000 pounds this year. The price this year for Concords is about 18 cents a basket.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street

Chemical National
270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic
Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000.
9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street

Central National
322 Broadway

Chase National
15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National
34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National
18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank
147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank
3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National
88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment.
160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co.
46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000.
36 Wall Street

Financial.

United States Mortgage Co.

Chartered 1871.

Capital - - - $2,000,000
Surplus - - - 500,000

59 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Bearing Interest.
Offers at Par and Interest its 5 Per Cent. First Mtge. Gold Bonds in Denominations of $1,000, $500 & $100.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON..........President
LUTHER KOUNTZE..........Vice President
GEORGE W. YOUNG......2d Vice Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL.......Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT..........Secretary

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco,
William E. Bailey, Seattle,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,
William P. Dixon,
Robert A. Granniss,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,
Charles R. Henderson,
James J. Hill, St. Paul,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,
Gustav E. Kissel,
Luther Kountze,
Charlton T. Lewis,
Lewis May,
Theodore Morford,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert Olyphant,
Edwin Packard,
William W. Richards,
Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
James Timpson.

WANTED.

N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stock.
U. S. Mortgage Co. Stock.
American Surety Co. Stock.
Continental Trust Co. Stock.
Second Avenue R. R. Stock.
Dry Dock, E. B. and Battery R. R.
N. Y., Lackawanna and Western.
Oswego and Syracuse R. R.
Union Ry. (Huckleberry) Stock.
Central Crosstown R. R.
Union Ry. (Huckleberry) 1st 5s.
N. O. Pac. Land Grant Bonds.
Equitable Gas Co. Stock.
Union Ferry Stock.
National Union Bank Stock.

FOR SALE.

Wagner Palace Car Co. Stock.
Standard Oil Trust.
Standard Gas, preferred.
Celluloid Co. Stock.
American Bank Note.
N. Y. and N. J. Telephone.
Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stock.
United States Trust.
Southern National Bank.
Central Park, North and East River.
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s.
TOBEY & KIRK, 8 Broad St.

WE HAVE A BULL MARKET

Money situation again in a normal condition. Confidence restored. Best bank statement in months. Tone of the market firm and advancing. THE BEARS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY AND THE PROFITS NOW ARE ON THE LONG SIDE. Write or call for our Stock and Bond circulars, just issued; also our 100-page "Manual" giving highest and lowest prices for ten years. ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE. Benefit of twenty years' experience in Stock Exchange transactions given when advice is requested. Margins, 3 to 5 per cent.; commission, 1-16. BANK REFERENCE FURNISHED.

HAIGHT & FREESE.
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Broadway, New-York.

DANIEL A. MORAN & CO.,
48 Wall St., Corner William,
(Bank of New-York Building,)
OFFER FOR SALE A CHOICE LOT OF 5 PER CENT. AND 6 PER CENT. BONDS. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit, Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE **COLUMBUS & WESTERN RR. CO.** are requested to forward their names and addresses to the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, 20 William St., New-York City.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Copartnership Notices.

42 NEW ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

THE FIRM OF AMES & SHERA HAS THIS day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK F. AMES will sign the firm name in liquidation.
FREDERICK F. AMES,
J. FLETCHER SHERA.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of a certain trust agreement between A. S. GARRETSON and the undersigned, as trustees, dated Dec. 31, 1892, we shall sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, held by us under said trust agreement as security for the payment of the principal and interest of certain promissory notes described therein, viz.:

10,200 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company of the par value of $100 each, and

2,346 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company of the sum of $1,000 each, with coupons for payment of semi-annual interest from and including April 1, 1893, to the maturity of the bonds attached thereto.

Terms will be announced at time of sale by the auctioneer.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1893.
J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., Trustees.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys, 36 Wall St., New-York.

Dividends.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24, 1893.—ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the capital stock of this Company will be paid on and after Sept. 15, 1893, on presentation and surrender of Dividend Warrant No. 29, at the office of the Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad St., New-York City.

Transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday, Sept. 1, and open at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, Sept. 18.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. M. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1893.

The coupons from the Georgia Pacific Railway Company Five Per Cent. Equipment Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid by the receivers on presentation at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after this date.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
F. W. HUIDEKOPER, } Receivers.
REUBEN FOSTER.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable North of Ireland young girl in a small private American family; no cards. 370 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; reference. Call or address Waitress, care of Miss Flynn, 133 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or take care of grown children; city reference. Address E. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French person as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Address E. D., care of Mrs. Milan, 140 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish woman as chambermaid in private family; city reference. 317 East 24th St., care Mrs. Bauer; call two days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 466 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls to go together; one as thoroughly-competent cook; other as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west side.

COOK.—By a neat girl as good plain cook and to do coarse washing; good city references. Call, for two days, at 215 East 40th St.; ring Miss Loughren's bell.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as good plain cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. Call on Mattson, 336 West 79th St.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a respectable girl in small American family; good city reference. 252 West 47th St.

COOK.—Many years' experience; good city references; wages $50. Address J. S., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 149 West 51st St.

DAY'S WORK.—By the day, by a respectable woman housecleaning, washing, or ironing; city reference. M. B., 752 2d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor, a short time in this country, wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c., all styles. Call and judge for yourself at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, 19, as governess or chambermaid; willing and able to serve in both; fond of children; good references. Address N. K., Box 207 Times.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Best of reference. Mr. Mason, 104 West 37th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Annie Murphy, 217 East 47th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Frenchwoman, with son 12 years old, to do housework; city or country; good references. Mrs. Bernard, 303 East 63d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; good family seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. Address S. K., 25 East 38th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French Parisienne; hairdresser; packer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address French, Box 35 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; best city references. Call or address M. A., 143 West 14th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish laundress, family washing at home or by day. 308 East 36th St., top floor, care Johnson.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German as nurse or nursery governess; good references. Apply, by letter, only to 243 East 54th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent; good reference. Address 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to go to country. Address Seamstress A. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; private family preferred; first-class city reference; lady can be seen; yet in country. 200 East 55th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES ANY KIND light employment. Call 268 West 39th St. Mrs. Clark.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent Frenchman; speaks English fluently; highest personal testimonial from last employer; a first-class hand at dressing tables and to accelerate dinners. Address E. S. F., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands valeting; eighteen months' good character from last employer; English; used to traveling. Address G. L., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss; 25; in a private family; good references. Address M. L., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent Frenchman as first-class butler in private family; best city reference. Address F. M., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; Swede; single; thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address A. T., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in first-class order; good driver; city or country; first-class city reference. Address C. M., Box 202 Times.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced single Protestant man; competent and reliable worker on a gentleman's place; thoroughly capable groom and driver; city or country; temperate, civil, and obliging; good reference. Address Coachman, 5 Morris St., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced married man; no family; can give entire satisfaction; sober, civil, and industrious; eight years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. F. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man who thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—By a married man (no family) who thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference. Call or address J. S., 406 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; English; married; aged 30; six years' city references; no objection to country. Edward C. Leacoat, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman; single; age thirty-five; seven years' best of city reference. Address J. C., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands the business well; can milk and drive; wife a good laundress; good references. Address M. C., 268 West 21st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; good driver and rider and understands his business well; also, would make himself useful; best city reference from last employer, who can be seen; country or city. Address P. K., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—Intelligent man of good address, having years' experience as invalid's attendant and nurse, wishes engagement, either city or country; unexceptionable references given. Address Edgar, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CLERK.—By young man, 25, who can speak and correspond in English and German fluently; has six years' experience; also writes Remington typewriter; highest references. Address Clerk, Box 194 Times.

JANITOR.—By father and daughter as janitor in flat house, or position of trust; fifteen years' city references. Address J. S., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young man; colored; well trained and twelve years' experience and good reference from doctors of the city. Call or address Nurse, 209 West 60th St.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man, 25 years of age, in stable or as second man; has the best of references; will be found willing in every way. Call or address, for three days, A. M., 303 East 29th St.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.; payments easy. Send for catalogue.

WANTED—A German Kindergärtnerin who has had experience in taking entire charge of children; with first-class city references. Address K., Box 172, Times.

WANTED—At 13 West 45th St., two competent young women; cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; references.

WANTED—For a small family a first-class laundress, who will assist in chamberwork; references required. Apply at 44 West 58th St.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department, Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.,
Mr. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

PACKARD'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.
Office now open for the registration of students.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President,
103 East 23d St., New-York.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST., (BRYANT PARK.)
WILLIAM McDOWELL HALSEY, PH. D.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1893.

Refers among others to the following patrons:
Mr. Geo. A. Robbins, Mr. John N. Stearns,
Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Sill, Mr. Robert Maclay,
Mr. John Le Boutellier, Mr. John A. Riker,
Mr. Warner Van Norden, Rev. Dr. Erskine White.
Mr. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. Joseph W. Harper.

THE CREATIVE METHOD OF "LEARNING by Doing" is the one employed in the Workingman's School, U. R. W. of the Society for Ethical Culture. Limited number of pay pupils taken; tuition $60 and $100. Full graded course, including Manual and Art Training and Science. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. Send for pamphlet including full particulars of all courses. School opens Sept. 11. Send applications to the school, 109 West 54th St., New-York.
M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Supt.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, fourteenth year, will begin on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 14. For a copy of the register for 1893, and descriptive circular, address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

DRI-LER SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 49th ST.
Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family.
Reopens Oct. 2.

MOELLER INSTITUTE,
1863. 335 WEST 29TH ST. 1893.
Kindergarten, Day and Boarding School. Prepares for college and business. Opens Sept. 12.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-5 WEST 82D ST.
A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

ANY ADVANCED PIANO PUPILS, WITH proper credentials, and unable to pay for further lessons, who will call upon ERNST BYSTROM, 132 West 58th St., 2 to 4 P. M., during the following week, will be duly classified for regular and gratuitous instruction.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 79TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.
L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business.
Number limited. Primary department.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION. — Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,)
224 West 58th St., Central Park.
Strictly select school for limited number of boys.
Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST,
LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28.
Office hours: 9 to 2, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. Special Studies.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 43 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

EXAMINATIONS will be held as follows:

SCHOOL OF ARTS, for entrance and for deficient students, Sept. 20—27.

SCHOOL OF LAW, for entrance Sept. 20—27; for deficient students and for advanced standing Sept. 27—30.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, for entrance (Regents' examinations) Sept. 26—28.

SCHOOL OF MINES, for entrance and for deficient students Sept. 20—29.

MATRICULATION and Registration Day for SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, and SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE, Sept. 27.

The Treasurer will be at the College Buildings, 49th St. and Madison Av., Sept. 27, to receive matriculation and tuition fees for all Departments except the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On the same day fees for the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received at 437 West 59th St.

The ACADEMIC YEAR will begin, in all the Schools and Departments, on MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:10 A. M.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

Thorough instruction in every branch pertaining to preparation for business. Both sexes received. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Experienced teachers.

1. ENGLISH and ACADEMIC Department.—Regular session begins Oct. 1 and ends July 1.

2. BUSINESS and SHORTHAND Departments.—Reopens Tuesday, Sept. 5. Now is a good time to begin with these studies.

3. NIGHT SCHOOL.—Resumes sessions on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 7:30 P. M.

EXPENSES MODERATE.—Tuition for one full session of nine months, $100; for six months in any one department, $60; night school, three months $15.

For circulars call at the college office or address as above. CLEMENT C. GAINES, Prin.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets,

Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.
A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.
HENRY C. MILLER,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

WIENER INSTITUTE,
1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.
Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies.—Musical Director, Albert Ross Parsons. Delsarte. European Travel Class. Proximity to New-York affords city advantages. 26th year opens Sept. 20. Miss C. C. FULLER, Prin., Sing Sing-on-the-Hudson, New-York.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J. —French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.
HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

SEMINARY.—Want to make it best in U. S. Free tuition if stamp sent. No. Granville, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Law Schools.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL Thirty-fifth year begins Oct. 2, 1893. Confers LL. B.; also (for graduate course) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor.
Address, for catalogue,
PROF. RUSSELL,
at University Building, or 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

METROPOLIS LAW SCHOOL.
Fall term begins Oct. 2; Evening Sessions.
ABNER C. THOMAS, LL.D., Dean. For catalogues address Prof. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, 207 B'way.

Teachers.

TEACHER PIANO, VIOLONCELLO GRADUate of Ruhoff and European colleges; speaks German, French, English; excellent testimonials; desires few more scholars. Address MUSIC, 20 West 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors.
my29-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

A SALE OF LOTS TO-DAY.

This being Labor Day, there will be no sales of real estate at either of the auction rooms. Mr. George W. Bard of Mount Vernon will, however, sell, on the grounds adjoining Woodlawn Station on the Harlem Branch of the New-York Central Road, 250 lots belonging to the Jones estate. The lots are well situated, and are on the line of a trolley road now building from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Trains leave the Grand Central Station at 10:09 and 10:33 A. M. for the grounds, and a free lunch will be served before the sale.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Sugar closed quiet and nominal; molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, $2.31¼ gold ₱ quintal; centrifugal, 92° to 96° polarization, $2.93.03¼; stocks on the 29th ult., 154,332 tons; exports from the 22d to the 29th ult., 5,279 tons. Bacon, $14.75 gold ₱ cwt. Superior American butter, $23 gold ₱ quintal. American flour, $5.50 gold ₱ bbl. Jerked beef, $9.50 gold ₱ quintal. American sugar cured hams, $17 gold ₱ quintal for Northern; $20.50 for Southern. Lard—In kegs, $10.50 gold ₱ quintal; in tins, $14. American potatoes, $3.75 gold ₱ bbl. White navy beans, $5.75 gold ₱ quintal. Chewing tobacco, $22 gold ₱ quintal. Freights dull. Exchange quiet.

Real Estate at Auction.

250 LOTS

AT AUCTION SEPT. 4, 1893,

at 11 o'clock A. M.,

LABOR DAY.

JONES ESTATE,

adjoining Woodlawn Station. Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d St., at 10:09 A. M. and 10:33 A. M. Fare, seven and one-half cents daily by monthly ticket. Trolley road now being built, and will run shortly from 129th St., New-York City. Terms liberal. Free lunch before sale.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

NEW-YORK CITY TAXES OF 1893.

REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST CO., 30 Nassau St., New-York,

Will procure tax bills on real and personal property and attend to the payment of same for owners or estates at the rate of one dollar per piece.

Owners wishing to make prompt payment will file list of properties by Sept. 18.

OPEN LABOR DAY.—First-class private houses; west side; $10,000 to $35,000; several decided bargains; examine 158 West 94th. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

JERE. JOHNSON JR.

REAL ESTATE

BOTH OFFICES,

60 Liberty St., New-York, and

189 Montague St., Brooklyn,

WILL BE

OPEN LABOR DAY MORNING

FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF

FREE PASSES AND MAPS

FOR THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES, WHERE MY AGENTS WILL BE ALWAYS FOUND.

Morris Park, Louona Park, (Corona,) Ingleside, (Flushing,) Kensington, (Flatbush,) Newtown, All on Long Island. Demorest, (New-Jersey,) Tottenville, (Staten Island.)

ALL TITLES INSURED.

FREE PASSES GOOD DAILY.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., 60 Liberty St., New-York, and 189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,

102 and 104 Waverley Place.

Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,

136 to 142 West 16th St.

Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,

365 West 23d St.

4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,

35 to 41 East 50th St.

Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,

709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.

Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,

1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.

Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

ST. GEORGE,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.

$1,200 to $1,500.

For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

We have no branch office.

EXTRA LARGE APARTMENT TO LET,
Central private hall throughout,
Light on four sides,
Rent, $1,250.
Also smaller apartments, $600 up.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
Portsmouth and Hampshire,
38 to 50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—THE LORING, Rents, $40 to $70.
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated Apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

GREYLOCK.

2,046 to 2,050 7th Av., Boulevard, near 122d St.; one of these beautiful flats to let at $45 per month. Apply to Janitor on premises or BENJAMIN B. WOOD, 3 Mercer St.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS.—The Edenboro elevator; steam heat; $40 to $60. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,

Four-Story Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

115th St., No. 306 West,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Apply on premises, or to

GERALD R. BROWN,

120 Broadway, New-York.

A.—A.—PORTER & CO.,
NO. 211 WEST 125TH ST.,
offer the following choice dwellings:
120th St., near Mount Morris Av., 3-story....$1,350
121st St., near Lenox Av., 4-story, 20x60........ 2,300
122d St., near 7th Av., 3-story brownstone... 1,400
126th St., near 5th Av., 3-story, 18.9x50........ 1,200
130th St., near 7th Av., 3-story brownstone.. 1,000
Many others in fine locations at moderate rents. Send for list.

MANHATTAN AV., 298 OPPOSITE MORNINGSIDE Park.—Elegant, commodious; 20x50; extension; twelve rooms; immediate possession; $1,800. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.

Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon | Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon | Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kronp'z, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 A. M. | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M. | Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M.
Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M. | Lucania, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ A. M. | Aurania, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
Berlin, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M. | Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A. M.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ P. M. | Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.
*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M. | *Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M. | Ethiopia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
The favorite steamship CITY OF ROME sails from New-York to GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul...Sat., Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Tuesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
S. S. Kansas City..........Thursday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt, S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE..........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN..........Tuesday, Sept. 12
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS. AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester, except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON and the East, and direct route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL. New steel steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the fleetest, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45.
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N.Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor car.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 24, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections. From Grand Central Station.

Leave. By way of Due.
9:02 A. M., Springfield and Worcester, 3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M., **New-London & Providence, 3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M., New-London and Providence, 4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester, 5:30 P. M.
12:00 M., ‡Springfield and Worcester, 5:30 P. M.
12:03 P. M., Hartford and N. Y. and N. E., 6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M., New-London and Providence, 7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M., †New-London and Providence, 7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M., *Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E., 8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., *Springfield and Worcester, 10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M., *New-London & Providence, 11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M., *Springfield and Worcester, 6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M., *New-London & Providence, 7:00 A. M.
*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrives on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor and sleeping cars by all routes.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

In Effect Sept. 4, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:35 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 112, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)

Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.

Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M.; 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair, good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A, Leaves Brooklyn, by Annex, 11:00 A. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 11:20 A. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.

PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 5 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Excursions.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)....8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier........8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Dress Parade, Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's

GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor car special 1 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., terminal of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 3, Labor Day, Sept. 4, and Sunday, Sept. 10, only, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Concerts every afternoon and evening.

PAIN'S STORMING OF VICKSBURG and MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS every evening except Sunday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.

FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,

connecting with the

CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train from Coney Island 11:08 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 3, Labor Day, Sept. 4, and Sunday, Sept. 10, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:40 P. M. and 10:20 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:35, 9:15, 11:00 A. M., 2:05, 3:50, 4:50, 5:45, 7:00, 8:00, P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 11:50, A. M., 1:05, 2:00, 3:05, 4:15, 6:15, 7:00, 8:35, 9:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.

FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.

See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.

EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.

OPEN INTO OCTOBER.

Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

MANHANSET

House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall; electric lights; elevator; suites with baths; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; yachting, bathing, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers Montauk and Shelter Island. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.

Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.

JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Autumn Resorts.

QUOGUE, LONG ISLAND.

"The Howell House in this place will remain open during the Autumn months, where commodious and superior entertainment can be obtained." Address

J. P. HOWELL, Proprietor.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World.
Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opens Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,050 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

To rent from Oct. 1, four elegant new houses, just finishing, on Forest Av., one block from Hotel Laurel in the Pines; rents, $1,050 to $1,850 for season or year; also two furnished—one with stable for four horses and two men; rents, $1,300, and $1,800 and water tax. Inquire F. P. FREEMAN & CO., 43 Exchange Place, New-York, or A. M. BRADSHAW, Lakewood.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR OR separately; private bath; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

1.—ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board; references exchanged. 38 West 70th St.

14 WEST 34TH ST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, ADJOINING UNION Square.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; excellent table; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; generous table; everything first-class; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Rooms suitable for physician; also other rooms to let, with board; references.

34TH ST., 138 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; superior table; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; third floor; rooms for gentlemen.

37TH ST., 62 WEST.—Second floor front room, with board; house and appointments first-class; references.

41ST ST., 7 EAST.—Rooms en suite and singly; unsurpassed table; reasonable prices; transients and table board.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor, back; with board; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made for the season for double and single rooms, with board; transients during September; references.

51ST ST, 303 West.—Handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, with board; ample closets, running water, superior accommodations.

71 MADISON AV.—Large, handsome rooms, en suite, for families, with board; rooms suitable for gentlemen; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished second-floor and other rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

130TH ST., 161 WEST.—Cheerful rooms in private French family; fine location; block from "L" station.

230 WEST 44TH ST.—Homelike home; beautiful large rooms with board; permanent or transient; terms reasonable; references.

320 AND 322 WEST 58TH ST.—Large and small elegantly-furnished rooms, with all conveniences; table and appointments unexcelled; for permanent, select parties. References.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor front room, large closets; also hall room; references.

CORNER MADISON AV., 24 EAST 75TH.—Large superior suites; private service; ready Sept. 10 or earlier.

JUDSON ANNEX, 42 SOUTH WASHINGTON Square.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; steam heater in every room.

MADISON AV., 127.—Suites; large and single rooms; table excellent; references.

Furnished Rooms.

2 WEST 34TH ST.—Opposite Manhattan Club; handsomely furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for gentlemen.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly; hall rooms; breakfast optional; references.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Furnished second floor with private bath; board if desired; reference.

36TH ST., 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms large and small, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

54 WEST 37TH ST.—Back parlor for physician or dentist; also rooms en suite or single; references.

56TH ST., 79 EAST.—A suite of rooms, with private bath, to rent to gentleman; references.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

69 MADISON AV.—Bachelor apartments; rooms single and en suite, with private baths; handsomely furnished.

113 EAST 18TH ST.—To let, handsomely furnished large and small rooms.

160 WEST 45TH ST.—Large furnished front room for a gentleman, without board; private family; references.

AN ATTRACTIVE, ARTISTICALLY FURnished floor; private bath; will let separately to select party; near 5th Av. and "L" stations; board optional. 74 West 35th.

ELEGANT FURNISHED FLOOR, LARGE BEDroom, parlor, private bath, for gentleman; rent, $50 per month; West End Av., near 86th St.; references exchanged. Address S., Box 91, Station A.

LEXINGTON AV., 102.—Large and small rooms, also second floor, elegantly furnished; terms moderate. Call.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; square and hall room. 363 Lexington Av., (owner.)

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

101 WEST 42D ST.—Two unfurnished rooms to let, with board; private family; rent reasonable. Address M.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE.

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The Turf.

FLEETWOOD'S

Greatest Programme To-day.

DIRECTUM

against 2:06¾, the track record.

HULDA, 2:08 1-2,

the unbeaten race mare, is a sure starter to-day.

Ten cracker jacks in the 2:20 stake. Yearlings to trot a mile dash.

$14,000 FOR SIX EVENTS.

Take 12:55 Train to Melrose from Grand Central Station.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
AUTUMN MEETING, 1893.
TO-DAY, SEPT. 4, (LABOR DAY,)
THE AUTUMN STAKES AND THE LABOR STAKES.
TUESDAY, THE WOODCOCK STAKES.
Trains from East 34th St. Ferry and boats from foot of Whitehall St. every half hour. BADGES sold at RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES and at TRACK.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. MORRIS and RICHARD T. WILLIAMS, copartners in trade under the firm name and style of THEODORE W. MORRIS & CO., plaintiffs, vs. ADOLPH SUTRO, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 20th, 1893. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City.

To Adolph Sutro, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court in the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1893.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

au14-law6wM

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial to be had in New-York County.—HERBERT L. HARDING, plaintiff, against ANNIE C. SEVERANCE, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 27th, 1893. KIDDER & MELCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, No. 34 Nassau St., New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Annie C. Severance: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 27th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city.—Dated New-York, July 29th, 1893.

KIDDER & MELCHER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 34 Nassau St., New-York City.

jy31-law6wM

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.

TO-DAY,

Afternoon and Evening.

SOUSA'S FAREWELL CONCERTS.

LAST APPEARANCE

This year of

THE UNRIVALLED BAND.

GREAT PROGRAMMES,
Including the Popular Successes of the Season,
THE CHARIOT RACE,
THE STAG PARTY,
THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER IN THE BAND,
and
GOOD-BY.

Each Concert Concluding with SOUSA'S wonderful Tone Picture,

Salute of the Nations to Columbia.

The Great Band, Grand Opera Chorus, Drum and Fife Corps, Scotch Bagpipes, and ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT.

PAIN'S VICKSBURG,

and

GRAND FIREWORKS

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

5TH AV. THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 28TH ST.
Mr. H. C. MINER..........Proprietor and Manager
Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
TO-NIGHT. | First Time in This City.
MR. NAT C.
GOODWIN
will present a drama of character, entitled
"IN MIZZOURA,"
by Augustus Thomas, Esq., author of "Alabama."
A CAREFULLY-SELECTED CAST AND NEW SCENERY.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CYCLING RACES.
LABOR DAY.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 2:30 P. M.
FIVE GREAT RACES.
ENGLAND'S GREAT RIDER, SCHOFIELD,
vs.
AMERICA'S LEADING PROFESSIONAL WHEELER.
Admission, 25 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE..........4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
(Theatre closed this, Monday, evening.)
To-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 8:15, first performance of the new play by PAUL M. POTTER for E. H. SOTHERN,
E. H. SOTHERN, entitled
SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.
Mr. SOTHERN........as...Richard Brinsley Sheridan
Evenings at 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. | HOPPER. PANJANDRUM.
REAPPEARANCE OF DELLA FOX.
Also Every Evening at 9:30. Matinees at 3:30.
LOIE FULLER,
LA LOIE,
In Her Wonderful Dance Creations.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB.
37TH ANNUAL GAMES, SEPT. 7, AT JONES'S WOOD, 67TH AND EAST RIVER. ALL THE PROMINENT ATHLETES OF THE WORLD WILL BE PRESENT. DUNCAN C. ROSS WILL WRESTLE AGAINST ALL COMERS FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
TICKETS, 50c.
C. G. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager.
Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinées at 2.
FIRST TIME SIMS & RALEIGH'S COMEDY,
"FANNY,"
WITH JOHNSTONE BENNETT.
FOLLOWED NIGHTLY 10:30, MATINEE 4:30,
LOIE FULLER,
IN VARIOUS REMARKABLE DANCES.

ELDORADO—TO-DAY, LABOR DAY.
Extra Matinée. Special attractions. Concert at 3 P. M. Circus and Vaudeville at 5 P. M. Balloon ascension. Le Petit Freddie, the mighty Arabs, Little Piddlewink; Prince Leo, the King of Wire Walkers. Admission to all, 25c. only.
West 42d St., West 14th St., Christopher, and Barclay St. Ferries.

BIJOU THEATRE. B'way, near 30th St.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, (LABOR DAY.)
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS,
and the American dancer, AMELIA GLOVER
in the "BRAND-NEW EDITION" of
THE CITY DIRECTORY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
Eugene Tompkins's most successful
BLACK CROOK.
MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée SAT. at 2:30.
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH CO., in the great "MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
EXTRA LABOR DAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
W. H. POWER'S ELABORATE PRODUCTION,
J. K. MURRAY, CLARA LANE. **GLEN-DA-LOUGH.**

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av.
Evening at 8. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
THE WHITE SQUADRON.
MATINEE TO-DAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
NEXT WEEK—GRAND CONCERT.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Saturday
Labor Day Matinee To-day.
RICE'S | Surprise Party Renewing its Enormous Success. Crowded with novelties. | 1492

STAR THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LOTTIE COLLINS,
"NAUGHTY SUBSTITUTE" and MARGUERITE, and by request, TA-RA-RA.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saty. Mat. at 2.
THE NEW SOUTH.
EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr.
Extra Matinée To-day at 2.
DAN'S TRIBULATIONS,
By Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS, 4 P. M. To-day. Two Grand League Championship Games.
LOUISVILLE vs. NEW-YORK.
First game, 11 A. M. Second, 4 P. M.
Admission, (each game,) 50c. and 25c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS!
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

NIBLO'S. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Commencing To-morrow at 8 P. M.,
THE LILIPUTIANS IN
A TRIP TO MARS.
Three Grand Ballets. Box Office open.

GARDEN THEATRE.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
A NEW COMEDY,
THE OTHER MAN.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way & 29th St.
Thirty Vaudeville Stars.
LABOR DAY MATINEE TO-DAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT. **MAVOURNEEN.**

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Sat. Matinée.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Continuous Vaudeville. 23d St. & 6th Av. | **PROCTOR'S** | Gaiety Comedy 50c., 25c., 15c.

Hotels.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Madison Av. and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK.
One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

THE DUNMORE,

230 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

THE SORRENTO,

14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.
Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

DIRECTUM TO TROT FOR RECORD

A GREAT DAY OF SPORT PROMISED AT FLEETWOOD.

The Sturdy Black Colt Is in the Best of Condition and Great Things Are Expected of Him—Hulda Will Trot in the 2:14 Event and Will Meet a Good Field—A Match Race Between Ruby and Clochette—Gossip at the Old Track.—Little Work by the Horses.

The regular Sunday morning contingent was at Fleetwood yesterday, reinforced by a few of the visiting horsemen, but there was comparatively little doing on the track, the trainers preferring to take things easy and give their men and horses a day of rest. In the absence of trials and working out miles, which usually keep the Sunday visitors interested, the horsemen gathered about the clubhouse, discussed the events of the past week, and speculated on what time Directum will make to-day in his effort to lower the track record of 2:06¾, made by Nancy Hanks last Thursday.

The sturdy little black colt has made such a favorable impression on all who saw him win two cracking races last week that many were inclined to credit him with the ability to lower even the champion record of 2:04. The general and more conservative opinion was, however, that the stallion record will be put in a new notch to-day. This means that Directum will have to trot at least two and a quarter seconds faster than he ever has before, for, though the 2:07¾ made by the five-year-old Kremlin last year is the officially recognized stallion champion record, Directum must lower Stamboul's rejected record of 2:07½ to be universally accepted as the champion stallion.

Any number of hats, suits of clothes, and baskets of wine were wagered on the result, the most general dividing line between the betters being 2:08. John Kelly, who has trained Directum for all his races and driven the colt in every start he has made, was continually appealed to for his opinion, but Kelly was naturally reticent, contenting himself by declaring that Directum was all right, that his eight fast miles last week had done him good rather than harm, and that the great four-year-old would certainly go a very fast mile this afternoon.

"You must bear in mind," said Kelly, "that Directum is but a colt; he is trained to stay up a race of heats rather than a fast mile, and last week he did what would sore most of the trotters in training, but he is all right, is eating well, and seems to thrive on hard work. If Directum had been in the same shape at Cleveland that he is in now he could have beaten Maud S.'s 2:08¾ to the old style sulky."

Many expert horsemen, whose opinions carry weight, maintain that Directum can and will beat 2:06¾ to-day. They argue that the third heat he won on Saturday in 2:09½ was finished in a big jog down the stretch, and that with the excitement of company the colt's ambition would have brought him along the last half much faster than it was. They also point to the terrific burst of speed Directum showed in the second heat of last Wednesday's free for all, when he was, owing to a break, nearly a distance behind Walter E. when the latter passed the half-mile post. In that heat Walter E., the winner, was officially timed the last half in 1:07½. Directum was beaten only a head at the wire, so that practically he came the last half, and the extra distance he had to cover, in the same time. One of the members asserts that he separately timed Directum from the half, up the hill, and in his brilliant rush down the home stretch, in 1:02½. If these statements are correct and Directum can get down to the half-mile post in 1:03, which he has shown to be within his compass, he must show a record-breaking mile this afternoon. Kelly says that the hill in the third quarter does not trouble Directum much; he steps high and does not feel the upgrade, as a horse with a low, sweeping stride would do.

According to the usual conditions Directum will be allowed three trials; the first, and probably the only one that will be needed, is set for 4 o'clock.

Orrin Hickok reports Hulda as being in perfect health, and thoroughly on edge for her race in the 2:14 stake to-day. The unbeaten five-year-old will have to contend with some of the fastest trotters in training, including her near relative, Muta Wilkes, who has won heats from Hulda, and can give her a stout contest for the race. Hickok does not think that Hulda will need to lower her record of 2:08¼ to win, but if necessary she is in shape to do it. With the field she has against her, Hulda will have to show about the best she is capable of doing. John Goldsmith gave the gr. s. Island Wilkes some strong work to-day, sending the son of Red Wilkes very fast in places. Judging from this, it looked as if Island Wilkes was not wanted for the 2:20 stake to-day; but Goldsmith says he is a sure starter and that the horse has come back to his best form again.

The actual starters for the two three-thousand-dollar stakes to-day are:

2:14 stake, Good Cheer purse.
Aline, b. m., by Almont Boy.
Jean Val Jean, b. g., by Crittenden.
Instant, b. m., by Startle.
Hulda, b. m., by Guy Wilkes.
Muta Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes.
Vic H., blk. m., by Blackbird.
2:20 stake, Fleetwood Purse.
Repetition, b. h., by Red Wilkes.
Favora, br. h., by Patchen Wilkes.
Island Wilkes, gr. h., by Red Wilkes.
Chester, br. h., by Wilkes Spirit, Jr.
Amboy, ch. g., by Heptagon.
Lou Wilkes, blk. m., by Sable Wilkes.
Alice Wilkes, b. m., by Alcantara.
Altogether, gr. g., by Almont, Jr.
San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur.
E. T. H., b. h., by Victor Bismarck.

The field for the yearling dash of one mile for $1,000 will number about six, of whom Princess Clara has the reputation of being able to trot a mile in 2:35. These are the probable starters:

Yearling Stake. Anticipation Purse.
Baxter, br. c., by Lord Eldon.
Vida Pratt, b. f., by Sherman.
Princess Clara, b. f., by Prince George.
Niobe, b. f., by Stamboul.
Galcyon, b. c., by Charley Wilkes.
Russell T., b. c., by Albert W.
For a special purse of $500. Mile heats; best three in five.
Keoneer, b. h., by Electioneer.
Director's Joy, br. h., by Director.
Match, $1,500. Mile heats; best three in five.
Ruby, b. m., by Clifton.
Clochette, ch. m., by Chester Chief.

To Race To-day.

AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Ameer, 118 pounds; Sam Lucas, Longshanks, Patrician, Lucky Dog, Little Pirate, and Trinculo, 113 each; Nahma, 110; Domingo, 108; Pochino, 104; Warlike, Modesto, Black Hawk, and Wernberg, 100 each; Sarcasm, Mem Sahib, Flying Fish, Golden Valley, Marie, On the Way, and Nonsense, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Autumn Stakes; Futurity course. Dobbins, 126 pounds; Economist, Factotum, Annawanda, Ornus, Prig, and Longdale, 108 each; Illusion, Big Mid, and Rubicon, 104 each.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course. Charmion, Young Arion, Sam Weller, Midnight, and Simmons, 122 pounds each; Red Banner, 119; Clio, 114; May Lose and Mask, 111 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Labor Day Stakes; a mile and three-eighths. Lamplighter, 122 pounds; Banquet, 119; Prince of Darkness, Terrifier, and Bermuda, 101 each; Gloaming and Santa Anna, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Peruvian, 121 pounds; Watterson, 119; May Win, 118; Nero, 117; Bolero, 111; Restraint, 109; Ragner, Kirkover, and Acclaim, 108 each; Reginald, 102; Nomad, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—A mile and a quarter; handicap on turf. Versatile, 133 pounds; Raceland, 128; Gloaming, 127; Killdeer, 117; Madrid, 115; Sport, 112; Marigold, 100.

AT GUTTENBERG TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Sir Knight, 105 pounds; Elberon and St. Pat, 98 each; Bessie Smith and Haringda, 95 each; Fair Knight, Hindoomere, Sun Glimpse, and Clarus, 93 each; Marinelli and Pauline, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Henry Young, 122 pounds; Lismore, Tommy Dixon, and Fidget, 110 each; Japonica, Wampezo, and Kentucky Lady, 107 each; Fannie Beverly, 94.

THIRD RACE.—A mile and a sixteenth; selling. Dundee, 112 pounds; Experience, 108; Lotion, 107; Gettysburg, 104; Larghetto, 102; Baylor, 98; Balbriggan, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Strathmeath, 119 pounds; Copyright, 114; Rey Del Mar, 99; Liselg, 95; Lester, 90; Panway, 85.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Tosno and Trophy, 122 pounds each; Marmose, 114; Mohican, 112; Ada Blue, 109; Kerry Gow, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Blizzard, 134 pounds. Climax, Sorrento, McMurtry, Freedom, Flatlands, St. Hubert, Khaftan, Woodcraft, Prize, and Brooklyn, 122 each; Carmen, 119; Mirage and Rear Guard, 116 each; Pie, 91.

ORANGE WHEELMEN GIVE UP.

They Attempted Too Much and Their Clubhouse Is Now to be Sold.

ORANGE, Sept. 3.—The career of the ill-fated Orange Wheelmen, which two years ago was one of the most prosperous and enthusiastic cycling clubs in New-Jersey, will be ended on Tuesday, Sept. 12, when their clubhouse will be sold by the Sheriff under foreclosure of a mortgage held by the Orange Building and Loan Association.

At the time of the wheelmen's incorporation the club's success seemed so thoroughly assured that the members, most of whom were young men, became over-enthusiastic and set about to secure a clubhouse with an empty treasury. A lot was purchased in a splendid location on Park Avenue and a pretty and convenient house erected thereon, which was paid for by a loan secured from the building and loan association, which took a three-thousand-dollar mortgage on the property. The members were all of good families, and their credit was good, consequently the officers of the club contracted bills right and left. About a year after organization, however, many of the members defaulted payment of their dues and the payments to the building and loan association fell behind. About that time the club became practically disbanded, and the club's creditors found the members indisposed to consider themselves responsible for any of the club's indebtedness.

Jacques Hegeman of Montclair, President of the club, had advanced money to it, and when the building and loan association foreclosed their mortgage he had several of the creditors assign their claims to him and he took a second mortgage on the premises. One of the creditors refused to assign and secured judgment against the club. He gave President Hegeman two weeks in which to have the club pay his claim, and in the meantime Mr. Hegeman had his second mortgage recorded. No meeting of the club Board of Directors was held to consider the second mortgage, and many of the ex-members claim that Mr. Hegeman's mortgage is illegal. The payments to the building and loan association reduced their mortgage to $2,063.50: the amount of the second mortgage is $1,264.20, and a judgment is on file against the club for $97. For over a year the club has been practically defunct, the members have joined other clubs, and President Hegeman has been virtually the entire club.

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION TO RACE.

Schofield, the British Cyclist, Will Meet Harry Wheeler To-day.

At Manhattan Field this afternoon J. W. Schofield, the champion cyclist of England, will make his first appearance in this city in a race against Harry Wheeler and the other riders of the National Cycling Association. The races will begin promptly at 2:30, so that the spectators can witness the afternoon ball game on the Polo Grounds. The entries are as follows:

Race No. 1, One Mile, Open; Purse $100.—First, $50; second, $25; third, $16; fourth, $10. H. C. Wheeler, J. W. Schofield, A. B. Rich, Carl Hess, C. W. Dorntge, C. E. Kluge, C. W. Price, H. E. Bartholomew, J. A. Newhouse, H. Kanaska, J. C. Starbuck.

Race No. 2, One Mile, Novice; Purse $50.—First, $25; second, $15; third, $10.

Race No. 3, One Mile, Handicap; Purse $125.—First, $60; second, $30; third, $20; fourth, $15. H. C. Wheeler, Orange, N. J., scratch; J. W. Schofield, England, scratch; A. B. Rich, New-York, 35 yards; Carl Hess, New-York, 40 yards; C. W. Dorntge, Buffalo, 45 yards; C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, 45 yards; C. W. Price, Milwaukee, 50 yards; H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, 75 yards; J. A. Newhouse, Rochester, 80 yards; H. Kanaska, Milwaukee, 85 yards; F. C. Fuhrman, Buffalo, 85 yards; J. E. Starbuck, Iowa, 100 yards; C. L. Williams, Charleston, S. C., 100 yards; C. W. Ashinger, New-York, 145 yards; Frank Albert, New-York, 145 yards; B. C. Bettner, Rochester, 150 yards; S. L. Cassidy, Millville, N. J., 170 yards; S. E. Byers, Philadelphia, 170 yards; W. F. Heuman, Elgin, Ill., 95 yards; H. E. Stayman, Philadelphia, 170 yards.

Race No. 4, Two-mile Handicap; Purse $155.—First, $75; second, $30; third, $25; fourth, $15; fifth, $10. H. C. Wheeler, scratch; J. W. Schofield, scratch; A. B. Rich, 60 yards; Carl Hess, 70 yards; C. W. Dorntge, 80 yards; C. E. Kluge, 80 yards; C. W. Price, 90 yards; H. E. Bartholomew, 130 yards; J. A. Newhouse, 140 yards; H. Kanaska, 170 yards; F. C. Fuhrman, 170 yards; J. E. Starbuck, 180 yards; C. L. Williams, 190 yards; C. W. Ashinger, 260 yards; Frank Albert, 270 yards; B. C. Bettner, 280 yards; S. L. Cassidy, 320 yards; S. E. Byers, 320 yards; W. F. Heuman, 180 yards; H. E. Stayman, 320 yards.

Race No. 5, Five-Mile Handicap; Purse $170.—First, $80; second, $40; third, $25; fourth, $15; fifth, $10. H. C. Wheeler, scratch; J. W. Schofield, scratch; A. B. Rich, 120 yards; Carl Hess, 150 yards; C. W. Dorntge, 140 yards; C. E. Kluge, 140 yards; C. W. Price, 200 yards; H. E. Bartholomew, 280 yards; J. A. Newhouse, 300 yards; H. Kanaska, 350 yards; F. C. Fuhrman, 330 yards; J. E. Starbuck, 300 yards; C. L. Williams, 385 yards; C. W. Ashinger, 450 yards; Frank Albert, 470 yards; B. C. Bettner, 500 yards; S. L. Cassidy, 600 yards; S. E. Byers, 600 yards; W. F. Heuman, 350 yards; H. E. Stayman, 600 yards.

The Red Bank Cyclers' Race.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 3.—The first road meet of the Red Bank Cyclers, which takes place to-morrow afternoon, promises to be a big success. Upper Broad Street, where the races will be held, will be scraped and put in first-class condition in the morning. Reserved seats will be placed on the sides of the course, and the town authorities will see to it that order is maintained. There will be forty contestants in the various races, and nearly all the cycling organizations in Monmouth County will be represented.

The principal event will be the quarter-mile handicap, for which there are twenty-nine entries, among them being E. Stout, Jr., of the Union County Roadsters, Frick and Haviland of the Red Bank Cyclers, Martin of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, and Cubberly and Green of the Long Branch Wheelmen.

To-day's TIMES, which contained an illustrated account of the Red Bank Cyclers, was in great demand this morning, and the newsdealers soon disposed of their entire stock. Cyclers here consider THE TIMES head and shoulders above the other daily newspapers in its accounts of the doings of wheelmen.

Among the Wheelmen.

—President Richard G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club arrived yesterday morning from a European wheeling tour after an absence of six weeks. He spent a month on the Continent, accompanied by Isaac B. Potter, and during that time they wheeled through the greater part of France, Switzerland, and Germany, and a portion of Belgium. Mr. Betts is very enthusiastic over the good roads they found, particularly in France, and he says that if there were such roads here the bicyclemakers of the country would all be millionaires. In Germany the roads were not so good as in France. In Switzerland they found hills so steep that they not only walked down, but tied down the brakes on their machines to keep them from running away from them. In Paris, he says that many of the wheelmen ride through the streets of the city with their legs bare from the knee to the ankle, and no one notices it. The men simply say it is cooler. The women all wear bloomer trousers, which seldom come below the knee, and gaiters of various lengths. They do not ride men's bicycles, but use the so-called ladies' machine.

—The Harlem Wheelmen held their annual club races over the Westchester course Saturday afternoon. The one-mile novice race was won by Charles Foster, with H. P. Boise second. E. J. Willis (scratch) won the two-mile handicap, with E. H. Frost (scratch) second. In the one-mile handicap, Charles Foster (75 yards) won, with E. J. Willis (scratch) second. The five-mile handicap was won by D. Thompson, (20 seconds,) with E. H. Frost (scratch) second. The last race was the half-mile scratch, which was won by E. J. Willis. Charles Foster and E. H. Frost tied for second place. The ten-mile club championship race was postponed. After the races a number of the men started for the Delaware Water Gap for a three days' tour.

—Capt. J. W. Davison and George A. Murray of the Washington Wheelmen of Tremont will start for Chicago on Monday, Sept. 11, in an attempt to break the present record for that distance of 10 days 4 hours and 19 minutes. The start will be from the corner of Broadway and West Fifty-seventh Street at 4 A. M., and the first day's ride will be to Poughkeepsie. They expect to ride from 110 to 160 miles each day after the first. Capt. Davison has done a great deal of long-distance riding, and if the weather is favorable he thinks he can complete the distance in less than nine days.

—S. Frank Jones and C. Stanley Henshaw, two expert cyclers from this city, are wheeling through the picturesque Province of Nova Scotia. They are at present stopping at Mr. Sterns Jones's residence in Weymouth, and are enjoying the cool health-giving breezes of St. Mary's Bay. They intend to start in a few days to tour through the northern part of the Province on their bicycles. In three or four weeks they expect to reach Boston, wheeling through a part of New-England. The eighty-five miles of road they have already traveled in Nova Scotia has been in very good condition.

—The Harlem Wheelmen had four touring parties out yesterday. Besides the party that started Saturday for the Delaware Water Gap another run left for Greenport, L. I., while the stay-at-homes had two short runs to-day, one division to City Island and the other to Coney Island.

—James Thompson, John Post, Joseph Oatman, and George Goldstone of the Manhattan Bicycle Club started Saturday on a wheeling trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. They will go by way of Albany and Syracuse and expect to be gone five days.

—A party from the Manhattan Bicycle Club started Saturday on a wheeling trip to Greenport, L. I. The club had runs yesterday to Boonton and to Coney Island.

—The Elizabeth Wheelmen will have a club run to Rahway to-day, to attend the race meet of the Union County Roadsters.

—The Post Office Cyclers of Newark, N. J., will have a five-mile road race to-day.

—Union County Roadsters will hold a race meet at Rahway to-day.

—The Harlem Wheelmen will have a run to-day to Orange, starting from the clubhouse, 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, at 7 A. M. Another party will go to City Island on a photographing trip.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of "The Times" to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to "The New-York Times," Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure "The Times" of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of "The New-York Times":

..............................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of "The New-York Times."

"JACK" DEMPSEY'S BENEFIT.

The Programme for To-night's Boxing Contests at Industrial Hall.

"Jack" Dempsey's benefit will take place to-night at Industrial Palace Hall, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street. All the well-known sporting men of this immediately vicinity will be present and many from Boston and Philadelphia will be on hand to see how the ex-middleweight champion of the world looks. There is no doubt that the large hall will be taxed to its utmost capacity, for Dempsey in his prime counted his friends as legion and was the most popular pugilist in the East.

The exponents of the manly art named on the card will positively appear. Champions from "Jim" Corbett down to "Billy" Plimmer, and including "Bob" Fitzsimmons, "Dan" Creedon, Stanton Abbott, and "Tom" Tracey, and even "Billy" Ernst and "Mike" Leonard, the two Brooklyn champions, will all give exhibitions.

In addition to this, Manager Tuthill has arranged five special limited-round contests, which should be lively enough to keep the crowd on the move, so to speak, throughout the whole show. These bouts will be put on between the exhibitions.

P. J. Donahue will referee the bouts, and "Johnny" Eckhardt will be timer. The bouts will be put on in the following order:

8:15 P. M.—"Billy" Ernst and "Mike" Leonard, four rounds at 133 pounds; 8:30—Young Heenan of Buffalo vs. "Tony" Moran, four rounds at 118 pounds; 8:45—Stanton Abbott, lightweight champion of Great Britain, vs. "Mike" Breslin of New-York, four rounds at 133 pounds; 9:00—"Jack" Downey of Brooklyn vs. "Sam" Bolen, West Side Athletic Club, four rounds at 120 pounds; 9:15—"Steve" O'Donnell of Australia vs. "Con" Riordon of San Francisco, four rounds at the heavyweight limit; 9:30—"Ed" Watkins, the "Dangerous Blacksmith," vs. C. C. Smith, Muldoon's "Thunderbolt," four rounds, heavyweight limit; 9:45—"Dan" Creedon, middleweight champion of Australia, vs. "Tom" Tracey, four rounds at 156 pounds; 10—"Joe" Butler of Philadelphia vs. "Paddy" Burke of Hoboken, four rounds at 156 pounds. 10:15—"Billy" Plimmer, champion bantam of the world, vs. "Benny" Murphy, four rounds at 115 pounds; 10:30—"Harry" Martin of New-York vs. "Snapper" Pidgeon, four rounds at 125 pounds; 10:45—James J. Corbett, champion of the world, vs. Prof. John Donaldson, four-round exhibition; 11—"Jack" Dempsey, ex-champion middleweight of the world, vs. "Bob" Fitzsimmons, champion middleweight of the world, four-round exhibition.

WHO WILL WIN "THE TIMES" MEDAL?

Conneff, Puffer, and Goff Confident of Securing the Trophy.

Puffer, Goff, and Conneff, the well-known athletes, had quite a controversy yesterday over THE NEW-YORK TIMES's medal offered for the best individual performance at the World's Fair sports to be held in Chicago next week. Puffer says that he will break all records over the hurdles and surely carry off the prize. Goff has been training very faithfully, and he, too, feels like a winner.

"I saw THE TIMES Medal in Stoll's before it was finished," said Goff, "and as soon as I planted my eyes on it I said, 'Goff, old chap, you'll have to get fit,' and I have got fit. I'm sure of eclipsing all my past performances at the World's Fair sports."

Now that Bradley, the English sprinter, is getting into condition for the championships, Jewett has gone back to work on the cinder path. Jewett, Owens, Bradley, Richards, Allen, Bucholtz, and the other fast men will make a great race. The winner in this event ought to surpass Owens's great record made at Washington a few years ago. Some experts think that Jewett is the fastest amateur in the world. In that event the Detroit sprinter stands a capital chance to come into possession of THE TIMES Medal.

Little Conneff thinks that he has a mortgage on the medal already. This is the way he figures:

"Puffer, Richards, Waldron, and Jewett can only win points in two events. Now, I'm going to start in three races, the half mile, the mile, and the five mile run. I ought to get third place in the half mile, and I'm confident of winning both the mile and the five mile race. This will give me 11 points. Now, who can beat this? Unless I go off entirely before the championships THE TIMES Medal will be my property."

On Monday next a special train carrying all the Eastern athletes who are going to take part in the sports will leave for Chicago over the West Shore Road. Large numbers of old Manhattan men, New-York, New-Jersey, Xavier, and Pastime Club men will leave on this train. Secretary Sullivan has received applications from many members of the Worcester Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Association, and other clubs in the East asking for permission to go to Chicago on this train.

Secretary Sullivan says that the meeting bids fair to be the largest ever given in this or any other country, and he looks for a wholesale smashing of records.

TO BACK HISTRIONIC RIVALS.

Manager Kraus Evolves an Idea that Should Produce Very Spirited Contests.

Mr. George J. Kraus, sole proprietor and manager of the Imperial Music Hall, thinks that there are many tangled notions concerning the relative merits of some people who flit about the stage, and he proposes to sever the Gordian knot at one fell swoop. Should this idea of Mr. Kraus's meet with popular approval, the stage will be littered with fallen idols. In the broad light of Mr. Kraus's test there will be no shortcomings that can be concealed and no particular merit that is likely to be overlooked.

Mr. Kraus's notion, in short, is to introduce the sporting element into art and to decide some of these vexed questions as to which actor or actress is the best in their own particular line by public contests for purses. He takes the initiative and leads off handily with the declaration that Miss Marie Collins, she of the Imperial Music Hall, is a better all-round singer and dancer than her sister Lottie of Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay celebrity.

Miss Lottie is therefore challenged by Mr. Kraus, through her managers, to meet Miss Marie in a friendly bout for $1,000 a side. Mr. Kraus goes further, and is willing to wager another $1,000 that Mlle. Delmore is a better serpentine dancer than Loie Fuller.

When these events are decided, if they ever should be, contests between Sarah Bernhardt and Mme. Duse will be in order, and then perhaps the public may expect to see Lawrence Hanley backed against Henry Irving in a Græco-Roman match for $10,000 a side and the gate receipts in Shakespearean roles, "Nat" Goodwin and E. A. Sothern competing, catch as catch can, in comedy parts, and Italian opera stars marshaled against phalanxes of Wagnerian singers in a grand free-for-all contest, the loudest to take all.

The idea evolved by Mr. Kraus should be productive of some very spirited exhibitions by histrionic rivals in the near future.

CADETS PRACTICED FOOTBALL.

The Season's Campaign Begun with Laurie Bliss as Coacher.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The football season at West Point began yesterday. No regular game was played, but the bone and sinew of the corps practiced on the grassy parade grounds under the eagle eye of Laurie Bliss. Laurie was attired in full football costume, and gave his commands with the precision of a General.

Cadet Carson, who is Captain of the team, frequently held consultation with the famous coach. Laurie was with the cadets in Chicago when they lined up in the Stock Pavilion against the Chicago Athletic Club team, and he fairly gauged their weak points then. The game was played on a tan bark floor, and the West Pointers had for their opponents Heffelfinger, Butterworth, Donnelly, Stickney, Hamlin, Heyworth, and several other giants well known in the college and professional world. West Point was defeated by a score of 14 to 0, but during the last half of the game the Chicagos could not make a touch-down. Bliss afterward remarked that the lads put up a good game, and if they showed the same grit and endurance during the coming season it would go hard with Annapolis in the December game.

Cadet Aultman will make a splendid guard. He is of good build and weight and has had experience on last year's team. Stacy played end last season and was acknowledged to be the best player on the team. His only fault lay in not taking his opponent's slugging without returning it with compound interest, which usually resulted in his being ruled off the field.

Smith, T. L. Ames, B. Ames, and Carson have had experience on last year's team.

The games arranged for at present are: Volunteers, New-York, Sept. 30: Lafayette, Oct. 7; Lehigh University, Oct. 14; Amherst, Oct. 21; Yale, Oct. 28; Union, Nov. 4; Williams, Nov. 11; Annapolis, at the Naval Academy, Dec. 2.

New-Jersey Athletic Club Sports.

Special arrangements have been made with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and the following trains will stop at the New-Jersey Athletic Club at Bayonne to-day, for the convenience of those who wish to attend the club's carnival of sports: 11:15, 12, 1, 1:30, 2, and 2:30. Rain or shine, the meeting will be held. The track events are to commence at 2 P. M. The most important event will be the four-mile invitation race. "Willie" Day is in excellent shape and so is Conneff. Thirty riders are entered in the bicycle events. At 4 P. M. the New-Jersey ball team will play the Westfield team, and at 5:30 the Volunteer Football Club will meet the Dakota Association. William B. Curtis will be referee in the Athletic events and Charles H. Luscomb in the bicycle races.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—If "Jack" Hickey stays the four rounds with "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the middle-weight champion of the world, at the boxing show of the New-Jersey Amusement Company, which takes place in Caledonian Park on Tuesday evening, he will be a great man in a pugilistic way. Hickey is training hard, and it will not be his fault if he does not give a good account of himself. Fitzsimmons, too, is training, and he will be in the best of shape when time is called. It may mean a new champion in Hickey, and it may also indicate that "Bob" Fitzsimmons is either much better or worse than he was when he fought Hall. The weight is 158 pounds, and Hickey is spoken of very highly in Ireland as the champion in his class. In addition there are other bouts. "Jim" Burge and "Mike" Leonard will fight four rounds at 135 pounds. "Con" Riordan will go against "Val" Flood for four rounds at the heavy-weight limit. Paddy Gorman will go against Arthur Walker six rounds at the welter-weight limit.

—The Wolf Tone Hurling Club will hold a tournament to-day at Ridgewood, L. I. There will be running, jumping, and weight throwing, and a hurling contest between the Wolf Tones and Mitchells. The Kerry Rovers and Faugh-a-Ballaghs will play football.

—Candidates for Princeton's football team have gone to Newport for preliminary practice. "Jack" McMasters will train the boys and Capt. Trenchard will be present.

STATEN ISLAND'S OARSMEN

ACTIVE IN AMATEUR AQUATICS FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

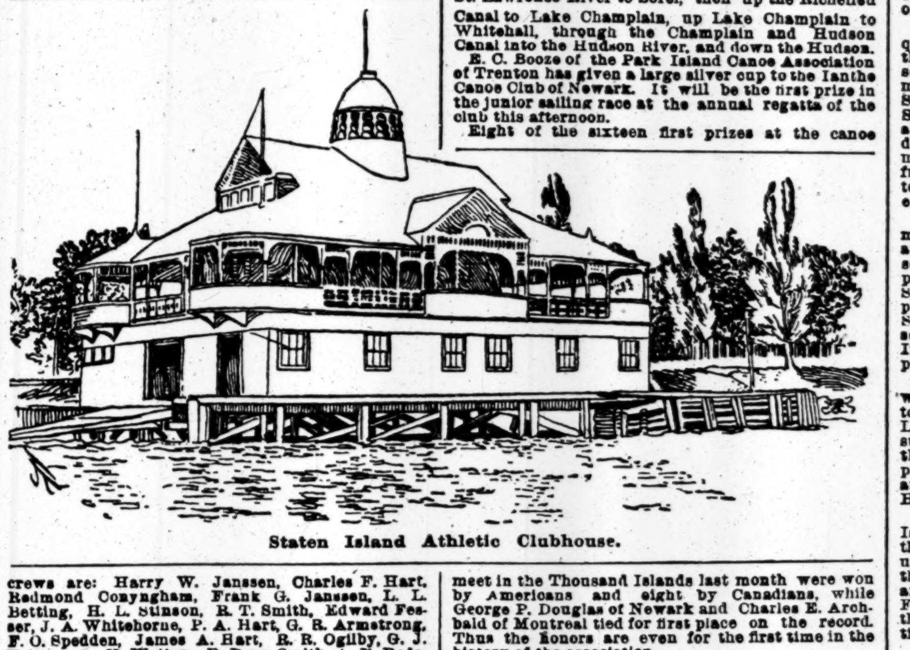
Few Clubs in the Vicinity of This City Can Put so Many Crews on the Water at the Same Time as the Boating Department of the Staten Island Athletic Club—Many Banners and Trophies of Victory—Interesting Races Arranged for To-day—Some of The Crack Scullers.

The Staten Island Athletic Club has been active in the field of aquatic sport for fifteen years, and the walls of the clubhouse at West New-Brighton are hung with nearly twoscore trophies won by the oarsmen of the club. The boathouse, which is here shown, is a pretty two-story frame structure, on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, directly in front of the clubhouse.

On the first floor are nearly fifty shells and barges for singles, doubles, fours, and eights, and few clubs in the vicinity of New-York can put so many crews on the water at one time. The upper story is a pavilion that will accommodate 500 people, and from which is afforded a splendid view of the club course, one and a half miles straightaway, or two miles if need be. This is the course over which the races of the Kill Von Kull Rowing Association have always been held, and it would be unsurpassed but for the great and constant traffic upon that waterway and the strong tides.

The boating department of the club was organized in 1878, one year after the formation of the club; but the present boathouse was not erected until 1887. It is well planned and splendidly equipped; the cost was about $5,000, and the building committee comprised John W. Edwards, George M. Mackellar, and Frank G. Janssen.

Many victories have been won by the club crews in the regattas of the Kill Von Kull Association, while the club has banners from the Middle States, the Harlem, Greenwood Lake, and other regattas. Among those who have pulled an oar in its winning crews are: Harry W. Janssen, Charles F. Hart, Redmond Conyngham, Frank G. Janssen, L. L. Betting, H. L. Stinson, R. T. Smith, Edward Fesser, J. A. Whitehorne, P. A. Hart, G. R. Armstrong, F. O. Spedden, James A. Hart, R. R. Ogilby, G. J. Taintor, A. H. Walton, R. Penn Smith, A. F. Rodewald, C. A. White, W. C. Rowland, Edward Smith, R. T. Fiske, Seton H. Rich, H. B. Rich, Fred S. Wonham, and W. A. Lentilhon.



Staten Island Athletic Clubhouse.

Much interest is taken by the club members in this department, and an annual club regatta serves to bring out the new material for the winning crews and keep alive the interest. The present Standing Committee on Rowing is Seton H. Rich, Chairman; H. W. Rainhard, H. W. Janssen, F. O. Spedden, F. S. Wonham, F. G. Janssen, Lyndsley Van Rensselaer, Oscar Sissinere, Frank G. Wiman, W. A. Lentilhon, Frederick Rodewald, and A. T. Holbrook.

There will be three interesting races over the club course to-day in connection with the club's seventh annual Labor Day celebration. The events will be junior, intermediate, and senior eights, the latter for the one-thousand-dollar club challenge cup now held by the Atalantas of New-York. Five crews are entered in the intermediate race from the Staten Island Athletic Club, the Laureate Boat Club of Troy, the Atalanta Boat Club of this city, and the Eureka and Institute Clubs of Newark.

The seniors will race for the handsome challenge cup of the Staten Island Athletic Club which is now held by the Atalanta Boat Club of New-York. Crews are entered in this race from the Atalanta and Dauntless Clubs of New-York and the Staten Island Athletic Club. The Atalanta crew is not the senior eight they sent to Detroit, as that is out of training, but is a new one. The Dauntless crew won their senior standing at Detroit by defeating the Atalanta's crack intermediate eight. They will make a good race for the trophy.

The games of the clubs will begin at 10:30 A. M., and will last all day. First on the list will be the finals in the tennis tournament.

Bicycle races will be started at 11:30 A. M. At 12:30 will be a game of lacrosse between teams from the New-York Athletic Club and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. It will be played in two halves of three quarters of an hour each. At 3:00 P. M. the baseball teams of the Staten Island Athletic and the Staten Island Cricket Clubs will play their final game of the Amateur Association series, and a game of football will be played between teams from the Staten Island Athletic Club and the America's Football Club of New-York.

The last event on the programme will be the rowing races.

News of the Oarsmen.

—The officials at the rowing races which form a part of the Staten Island Athletic Club's entertainment to-day will be as follows: Official Referee—John F. Huneker, Athletic Club of Schuylkill Navy; Judges at Finish—Fred R. Fortmeyer, Passaic Boat Club; H. L. Langhaar, Crescent Athletic Club; H. C. Rommel, Triton Boat Club, Newark; Starter—Claude R. Zappone, Analostan Boat Club, Washington; Timers—William Borscher, Atalanta Boat Club, New-York; Robert Felton, Nereus Boat Club, Flushing; James G. Tighe, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn; Clerks of Course—Oscar P. Schmidt, Potomac Boat Club, Washington; A. B. Hopper, Passaic Boat Club, Newark. The Boating Committee of the club is composed of S. H. Rich, Chairman; H. W. Rianhard, F. O. Spedden, H. W. Janssen, and F. S. Wonham.

—The members of the Union Boat Club are training very hard for their club regatta next Saturday, which promises to be one of the best of the season. In the singles there are already thirteen entries, including J. Nagle, J. Heraty, Dr. Cady, and A. G. Wolfe. In the doubles there are five entries, and the race will probably be between Wolfe and Reynolds and O'Brien and Roach. There will be six fours and four eights, which ought to insure lively racing in both events. The tub race will also be one of the features of the regatta, as there are already ten entries. The entries will close Tuesday.

—The junior eight which the Atlantic Boat Club has entered in the Staten Island regatta to-day is made up as follows: A. V. O'Connor, bow; Charles M. Maxwell, Jr., 2; C. A. Newhall, 3; John J. Dempsey, 4; S. E. Leith, 5; S. M. Phillips, 6; H. S. Sayer, 7; Warren Leslie, stroke, and E. J. Byrne, coxswain. They have been rowing ten or twelve miles every evening for the past month under the direction of "Eddie" Byrne, and are in very good condition. If they should win their race to-day they will probably row in the intermediate race also.

—The Atalanta Boat Club has been unable to make up a senior crew for the Staten Island regatta to-day, and so will be represented by only its junior eight. The thousand-dollar cup of the Staten Island Athletic Club, at present held by the Atalantas, will therefore go to either the Dauntless Rowing Club or the Staten Islanders. The Dauntless eight have been down at the island since Friday rowing hard, and their chances for the cup are considered very good.

—The Dauntless Rowing Club has appointed a committee to report on a new site for the floating house of the club. It will probably be moved up the river to a place near the Atalanta or Lone Star house, at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The present location at the foot of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street has been found very inconvenient.

—The Varuna Boat Club of South Brooklyn has organized a strong football team, which is now ready to make a schedule of games for the coming season. Games with first-class teams only are desired, and the Varunas prefer to have them played on their own grounds at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn.

—The Bohemian Boat Club will hold its annual regatta on the Harlem River on Saturday, Sept. 16. The events will be single shells, single gigs, pair-oared gigs, four-oared barges, and eight-oared shells. The course will be half a mile straight away, finishing in front of the boathouse.

—The twenty-sixth annual regatta of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers will be rowed to-day on the Hudson River, in front of the clubhouse at Glenwood. The events will be junior single gigs, senior single gigs, double gigs, four-oared gigs, and eight-oared shells.

—The house of the Lone Star Boat Club will be elaborately illuminated and decorated on the occasion of the Venetian fête next Saturday evening, and a large barge party will be held, followed by a dance at Isles.

—The Lone Star Boat Club had all its barges out yesterday, and a trip was made to College Point. The Atalantas also went to the same place, and the two clubs had a lively game of ball. They returned together.

—Entries for the Venetian fête, which will be held on the Harlem River next Saturday evening, close to-morrow evening with Capt. C. E. Reselle of the Gramercy Boat Club.

—The storm of last week blew away a skylight from the house of the Friendship Boat Club and the tin roof from one of the small houses of the Nassau Boat Club.

—H. Y. Wemple has succeeded R. A. Munroe as stroke of the Dauntless senior eight, and will stroke the crew in the Staten Island regatta to-day.

—The Nyack Rowing Club is endeavoring to arrange a Venetian fête, to be held Sept. 11, by the boat clubs of the Hudson River.

—Arthur J. Meyers of the Lone Star Boat Club will be unable to row any more this season on account of an injury to his arm.

—The bowlers of the Wyanoke Boat Club will organize this Winter under the name of the Wyanoke Bowling Club.

—The New-Rochelle Rowing Club will hold a regatta to-day at 2 P. M., off Hudson Park, near New-Rochelle.

—The annual club regatta of the Empire Boat Club, which was scheduled for this afternoon, has been indefinitely postponed. There is a possibility that it may be held on Sept. 16, but the probabilities are that no regatta will be held by the club this season.

MR. MASURY WANTS HIS CUP.

His Yacht Edith M. Won It, but the Great South Bay Yacht Club Won't Hand It Over.

MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 3.—There is a misunderstanding between John W. Masury, the millionaire paint manufacturer of Brooklyn, and the Regatta Committee of the Great South Bay Yacht Club, Messrs. Frederick C. Bliss, Arthur Doming, Edward Blunt, and Alden S. Swan.

Mr. Masury owns the sloop Edith M., which classes with such fliers as Commodore Alden S. Swan's Berkeley and Mr. Arthur Gibbs's famous Bonnie Doon. The Edith M. was entered in the recent annual regatta of the club, of which Mr. Masury is a member, and crossed the line fifteen minutes ahead of all competitors.

Mr. Masury went from Bay Shore, where the race was sailed, to his Summer home at Moriches, confident that the handsome cup would come along in a few days. But it didn't.

After waiting what he considered even an unreasonable time, he wrote to ask where the cup was, and was put into a state of mind by receiving a reply from Mr. Bliss, who is Secretary of the committee, stating that the Edith M. had been disqualified because she had no cabin. Mr. Masury claims that no such stipulation as cabins was "nominated in the bond," that the sole requisite was membership in the club. Moreover he proposes to sue for the trophy, his friends say, and the following extract from a letter from him explains itself:

"Judgment doubtless preceded the trial and was promulgated afterward. The members of the Great South Bay Yacht Club should see that the club be newly officered, because the present ones have by their official acts lost the confidence and respect of those 'along shore' who are interested in and lovers of the wholesome pastime of boat sailing. In fact, the said club is even now held in contempt by yachtsmen outside of Bay Shore and inside, too, maybe."

Mr. Masury's strictures seem Pickwickian, because, in closing, he explains that he has no intention of reflecting upon the committee, whom he believes to be honorable men.

Sail and Paddle.

M. De M. Marseilles of the Ianthe Canoe Club and Dr. J. Arthur Gage of the Vesper Boat Club of Lowell, Mass., are cruising from the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River to this city. They started soon after the close of the canoe camp on Wolfe Island last month, and their route is down the St. Lawrence River to Sorel, then up the Richelieu Canal to Lake Champlain, up Lake Champlain to Whitehall, through the Champlain and Hudson Canal into the Hudson River, and down the Hudson.

E. C. Booze of the Park Island Canoe Association of Trenton has given a large silver cup to the Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark. It will be the first prize in the junior sailing race at the annual regatta of the club this afternoon.

Eight of the sixteen first prizes at the canoe meet in the Thousand Islands last month were won by Americans and eight by Canadians, while George P. Douglas of Newark and Charles E. Archbald of Montreal tied for first place on the record. Thus the honors are even for the first time in the history of the association.

The Arlington Canoe Club will hold its annual regatta this morning on the Passaic River in front of its clubhouse at West Arlington, N. J. The events will be as follows: Paddling, club fours, open canoes; paddling tandem, decked canoes; paddling singles, open canoes, paddling singles, decked canoes; paddling tandem, open canoes, paddling standing; hurry-skurry and upset, and swimming. The Regatta Committee is: Irving V. Dorland, R. A. Ellis, and B. R. Roome. The officers of the club are: Commodore—G. L. Crowell, Jr.; Treasurer—Robert E. Molloy; Captain—W. H. Geib; Purser—B. R. Roome.

Charles E. Archbald of Montreal, who is one of the best Canadian canoe sailors, will challenge for the International Challenge Cup of the New-York Canoe Club, now held by T. S. Axholm of the Yonkers Canoe Club. As soon as Mr. Archbald's challenge is received by the New-York Canoe Club, a series of trial races will be held to choose a defender for the cup. The races, three in number, for the cup will then be sailed as soon as may be convenient. The cup is a very valuable silver trophy, and has been raced for five times, twice by English challengers and three times by Canadians. It has never yet been won by a foreigner. Even Ford Jones, who three years in succession won the sailing trophy of the American Canoe Association at the annual meets, was unable to win this cup of far greater sentimental value. He raced for it three successive times and met with three successive defeats by the men whom he had already defeated at the meets. It is to be hoped that the challenge will soon be received, and that there will be no hitch in the arrangements so that the canoeing season, which has been strangely dull this year, may close with enthusiasm and interest.

The Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark, N. J., will hold its ninth annual regatta on the Passaic River in front of its clubhouse at Woodside, this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. The events will be: Sailing, juniors; sailing, upset and manœuvring; paddling, open canoes; paddling, juniors, decked canoes; paddling, seniors, decked canoes; paddling tandem, open canoes; paddling, tandem, decked canoes; paddling, club fours, open canoes; paddling, any canoe, hurry-skurry and upset, and tournament.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound east—Steam yachts Ituna, Mr. August Belmont; Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict; Javelin, Mr. Charles R. Flint; Helvetia, Mr. C. O'D. Iselin, and May, Commodore E. D. Morgan. Schooner yachts Crusader, Mr. Frederick Swift, and Orithyia, Mr. William M. Walker.

Passed west—Steam yachts Electra, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry; Sapphire, Mr. A. L. Barber; Cora, Mr. John A. Morris; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Viking, Mr. H. A. Hutchins; Nautilus, Mr. Julius Johnson; Embla, Mr. J. H. Hanan, and Nelara, Mr. C. A. Gould. Cutter yacht Katrina, Mr. George Work.

Came to anchor here from Trimble Island—Sloop yacht Culprit Fay, Mr. E. H. Furguson and Mr. J. M. Rosseau.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 3.—Arrived—Schooner Fleetwing, cruising.

Sailed—Sloop Moyka and steam yachts Madeline and White Ladye.

THE LENOX FALL TOURNAMENT.

Semi-Finals Reached After Some Sharp Play—Consolation Matches.

The Lenox Tennis Club began its Fall tennis tournament on Saturday afternoon at the courts on St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third Streets. There was a good entry list, and the courts and weather were favorable for sharp play.

The men's singles were contested. The semi-finals were reached, Aiken, Bostwick, Wyeth, and Hillier still being in the race. A few of the consolation matches were also played. The play was decidedly tame and uninteresting, the only match worthy of comment being the Hillier-Hadden match, Hadden making a plucky stand toward the end. Wyeth seems to have an excellent chance for first place, though Bostwick and Aiken are dangerous. Aiken will play Wyeth and Bostwick will meet Hillier in the semi-finals to-day, and some good play ought to result. The summary:

Men's Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—A. M. Aiken (owe half-thirty) defeated G. M. Townsend, (half-fifteen,) 6—0, 6—1. Redding (half-fifteen) and Van Gaasbeck (owe half-fifteen) defaulted.

First Round—A. M. Aiken (owe half-thirty) defeated E. D. Brown, (owe fifteen,) 6—1, 6—0. B. H. Simonson (half-fifteen) defeated R. T. Bryan (owe half-thirty) by default. G. Lorraine Wyeth (owe half-thirty) defeated L. Osborne, (half-fifteen,) 6—2, 6—0. Shire (fifteen) defeated Wurtz, (half-fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4. M. Bostwick (owe half-forty) defeated S. Osborn, (fifteen,) 6—2, 6—4. E. C. Hillier (owe half-fifteen) defeated T. Irving Hadden, (half-fifteen,) 6—3, 8—6. The Thurbers (both owing half-forty) lost, and J. Savage (half-fifteen) won by default.

Second Round—A. M. Aiken (owe half-thirty) defeated B. H. Simonson, (half-fifteen,) 6—1, 6—0. G. Lorraine Wyeth (owe half-thirty) defeated Shire, (fifteen,) 6—1, 6—2. O. M. Bostwick won by default. E. C. Hillier (owe half-fifteen) defeated Savage, (half-fifteen,) 6—0, 6—1.

Consolation Matches.—*First Round*—G. M. Townsend (half-fifteen) defeated Savage, (half-fifteen,) 6—3, 6—4. E. D. Brown (owe fifteen) defeated A. Osborn, (fifteen,) 6—1, 6—2.

Palisade Boat Club Tennis.

The games in the tennis tournament of the Palisade Boat Club at Yonkers on Saturday afternoon decided the first prize in singles, Huntington scoring three sets to H. Thayer's one. Thayer made a fight only in the set which he won, the others being rather easy for Huntington.

Previous to this match Thayer defeated Betts in a match in which the loser won sixteen games to the winner's thirteen, Thayer losing the second set to love. Myers and Beecher downed Moore and Bashford with a little to spare. There are but two matches unplayed in the doubles. Baird and Holbrook are to meet the Thayers in the semi-final, and the victors will cross rackets with Myers and Beecher. These matches will probably be completed to-day. The summary follows:

Men's Singles.—*Semi-Final Round*—H. Thayer defeated H. D. Betts, 6—5, 0—6, 7—5.

Final Round—H. Huntington defeated H. Thayer, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—*Semi-Final Round*—P. C. Myers and H. Beecher defeated Carroll Moore and A. Bashford, 6—5, 6—3.

Talk of the Tennis Players.

—It is a source of dissatisfaction to most lovers of tennis that there is no big tournament played near New-York. There are thousands of players and admirers of tennis in New-York and Brooklyn, and among the experts who live in or within hailing distance of New-York are Campbell, Hobart, Knapp, Larned, Stevens, E. L. Hall, and V. G. Hall. Then there are the retired champions, Huntington, Slocum, Taylor, and Beeckman, who are engaged in business and have little time to wander about the land. A tournament near New-York might draw these men out and keep up their interest in tennis. A successor is needed to the famous tourney of the Westchester Country Club. And the grounds are to be found. There is plenty of room on the Livingstone and Bay Ridge courts for the biggest tournament ever seen, and there is plenty of interest in the game in the Staten Island Cricket Club and the Crescent Athletic Club. The season is virtually ended now, but plans for next season are in order. A metropolitan championship tournament near New-York would hold as many players as Newport.

—It is always unkind to criticise those unfortunates who undertake to umpire or handicap tennis matches, but nevertheless it is a fact that the handicapping in the Lenox Tennis Club tournament eclipses in badness that in the Ariel tournament last Spring. Out of nine matches played last Saturday not a single one was extended to three sets, and in six contests the loser failed to score more than three games. This would be considered rather one-sided in a scratch tournament, but in a handicap it is worse. Aiken lost just three games in as many matches, and Wyeth played but five games that were not scored to his credit. Where, oh! where, was J. Parmly Paret, the official handicapper to the metropolitan district? A kindergarten for handicappers is sorely needed in these days of the "quarter fifteen" system.

—The Fall programme of the Lenox Tennis Club is quite elaborate. There are to be four contests besides the men's singles, which were begun Saturday. The schedule is as follows: Monday, Sept. 4, 10 A. M., men's singles continued, default at 11; Wednesday, Sept. 6, at 4 P. M., women's singles, default at 5; Saturday, Sept. 9, at 2 P. M., men's doubles, default at 4; Wednesday, Sept. 13, at 4 P. M., women's doubles, default at 5; Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., mixed doubles, default at 4. The handicaps range from owe half forty to plus fifteen in the men's contests, and from scratch to plus thirty in the women's events. Entries close two days before each event.

—The numerous friends of Frederick Laurie were much pleased to see him step out on the Staten Island courts on Saturday with the inevitable yard or so of rubber wound about his south wrist. Laurie's poor health has kept him out of tennis since the Spring, but he is in fairly good shape just now and putting up a strong game. His easy victory at Staten Island last year induced him to enter this season in the hope that history might be repeated. If he wins on Monday the victory is bound to be a popular one.

—The contest which brings out most of the expert women players of this part of the country is the tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingstone. Last year the tournament was a great success, the army of experts being far stronger than that which batted in the championships at Philadelphia. This Fall the playing days are Sept. 20, 21, and 22, and entries will close with Mrs. John Flanel Hubbard, West New-Brighton, S. I.

—The defeat of John Hobart by Paret at Staten Island last Saturday was quite a surprise to most of the spectators, who thought the second set a rather unnecessary formality after Hobart's walk-over in the first. Paret was in high spirits after the match, and thinks now that he can name the winner of the Fall tournament in Central Park, though he admits that the champion is more than likely to retain his title.

—Wemple of the Staten Island Cricket Club is one of the few players whose backhand strokes are more formidable than their forehand shots. He has a very graceful style and plays in excellent form, but, like most graceful players, plays without snap. His cutting backhand stroke reminds one of the similar shots played by A. E. Taylor of the Chester Hills of Mount Vernon.

—There will be a strong force of tennis players in the tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Tennis Club, which begins in Tarrytown on the 13th inst. Fischer, Ludlow, and the Thayers are sure to be on hand, and most of the Hudson River players are expected to enter.

Sunday Ball Game.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	—9
Baltimore	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	—8

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Baltimore, 11. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Donnelly and Kittredge; Mullane and Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	75	32	.701	Cincinnati	51	55	.481
Pittsburg	64	44	.593	Baltimore	50	58	.463
Philadel'a	63	44	.589	St. Louis	47	61	.435
Cleveland	57	47	.548	Chicago	44	64	.407
New-York	57	49	.538	Louisville	40	62	.392
Brooklyn	54	52	.509	Wash'g'n	37	71	.343

To-Day's Ball Games.

There will be four games of baseball in this city and Brooklyn to-day. The Louisvilles will play two games at the Polo Grounds, and the Clevelands a like number at Eastern Park. The first game will be called at 11 A. M., and the second at 4 P. M. The bicycle races at Manhattan Field will begin at 2:30 P. M., so as to give the spectators an opportunity of witnessing the afternoon contest between the New-Yorks and the Louisvilles.

THE LANDLUBBERS WON.

The Steamer Germanic Team Could Not Bat Smithson and Cudahy's Bowling.

The Hoboken Cricket Club gained a very easy victory over the team of the steamship Germanic yesterday, when the sailors suffered a defeat by 118 runs after a very one-sided game. H. Smithson hit hard for his inning of 49 for Hoboken, and was well backed up by good contributions from D. C. Harvey, W. Bissett, and W. H. Denzell, all of whom showed good form at the bat.

The Germanics found the bowling of Smithson and Cudahy altogether too good for them, and F. Batens's inning of 7 was a better effort than was made by any of their other men.

The score:

STEAMSHIP GERMANIC.

W. Whittingham, run out	3
J. Gibson, c. and b. Cudahy	0
W. Appleton, b. Smithson	2
F. Batens, b. Smithson	7
H. Williams, b. Smithson	2
W. Looney, b. Smithson	0
W. Savage, c. O'Toole, b. Smithson	0
W. Chrimes, b. Cudahy	1
J. Jago, b. Smithson	0
J. Longshaw, run out	1
H. Walmsley, not out	2
W. McGuinness, c. Cudahy, b. Smithson	2
Leg byes	2
Total	22

HOBOKEN CRICKET CLUB.

W. H. Denzell, c. Jago, b. Savage	19
D. C. Harvey, b. Whittingham	32
J. Cudahy, c. and b. Batens	7
W. W. Thomas, c. Whittingham	10
H. Smithson, retired	49
J. Jones, b. Longshaw	0
W. O'Toole, b. Longshaw	1
A. Bedford, l. b. w., b. Whittingham	0
T. Reilley, b. Whittingham	0
W. Bissett, not out	21
J. Harvey, c. and b. Appleton	0
Byes	1
Total	140

Results of Various Cricket Games.

At Central Park Saturday the Harlem Cricket Club played a rather peculiar game with the South Brooklyns, whom they easily defeated by an inning and 47 runs. In the South Brooklyns' second attempt at the bat the eleven men were disposed of for a total of 7 runs, the smallest score ever made in a league match in New-York, while F. J. Laughlin had the extraordinary bowling analysis of 8 wickets for 2 runs. For the winners H. S. Tuttle made 25 and F. J. Laughlin 24. The totals: South Brooklyn, 13 and 7; Harlem, 67.

The Manhattans journeyed to Paterson Saturday with a team of only nine men, leaving behind them their crack batsman, F. J. Prendergast, and H. B. Coyne, and, as might be expected under the circumstances, suffered defeat at the hands of the local club by 13 runs. A. Smedley and J. Mart bowled in good style, but the batting was weak on both sides, the only one to reach double figures being J. Rose of the Manhattans, who made 11. The scores: Paterson, 40; Manhattan, 27.

The Camden Cricket Club sustained a defeat at Central Park Saturday, when a team composed chiefly of the St. Christopher Club, with a sprinkling of the Manufacturers' eleven, gained a victory over them by 6 runs and 1 wicket to spare. F. L. Albergu (21) and A. F. Harding (22) made a good stand for the Camdens at the start, but the better team work of the St. Christophers gained the victory. The scores: Camden, 66; St. Christopher, 72.

The New-York Club gained a victory over the Staten Island Athletic Club at West New-Brighton Saturday, defeating them by 23 runs. For the Islanders, S. A. Noon played a fine inning for 37, while Capt. Jones (18) and E. Melgrove (15) also did good work. For New-York, E. A. Smith, (23,) J. McNevin, (22,) E. A. Skyne, (18,) and J. H. Mitchell (14) all played in good form. The totals: Staten Island Athletic Club, 99; New-York, 121.

The Paterson second eleven visited Central Park Saturday and administered a severe drubbing to the St. George's Athletic Club second, defeating them by 70 runs. J. Robertson, (22,) W. McKee, (18,) and J. Prescott, (16,) played well for the winners, but none of the St. George's men could reach double figures. The scores: Paterson second, 98; St. George's Athletic Club, 28.

The Victoria Cricket Club gained an easy victory over the St. George's Athletic Club at Central Park by 25 runs. J. Forbes, (16,) F. S. Head, (14, not out,) and W. H. Denzell, (10,) did the best work for the winners, while F. J. E. Welch put on 10 for the St. Georges. The totals: St. George's Athletic Club, 33; Victoria, 58.

Cricket Notes.

—Although there will be only three league games, there will be some good matches outside the jurisdiction of the organization. The principal of these will be between the Staten Island Cricket Club and the Belmont Club of Philadelphia at Livingston. The Kings County St. George will journey to Newark for a game with the local club, while the second eleven of the former club will receive the Newburg Cricket Club at Prospect Park. The steamship Germanic will play the St. Christophers at Central Park, where there will be a number of minor games.

—M. R. Cobb of the New-Jersey Athletic Club and F. J. Prendergast of the Manhattan are having a very close and interesting struggle for the lead in the batting averages of the Metropolitan League. For the first time this season, M. R. Cobb was dismissed on Saturday without scoring, and this piece of ill-luck for the champion batsman of New-York places him on level terms with F. J. Prendergast, both men having played nine innings, been once not out, and scored 236 runs, giving them an average of 29.50.

—By its defeat on Saturday, the Staten Island Athletic Club has lost its chance of winning the second-section pennant. The Victorias have now a commanding lead, and, unless something extraordinary happens, they should be able to maintain it to the close of the season. The New-Yorks are now tied with the Islanders for second place, with a percentage of .727, while Harlem, Kings County St. George, St. George's Athletic Club, and South Brooklyn follow in the order named.

—Only three championship matches of the Metropolitan District Cricket League will be played in the vicinity of the city to-day, and of these only one is of the first section. This should prove an interesting contest, and will be played at Morris Park between the home club and the Manhattans. It will be the last league game of both teams, and it may be taken for granted that each will make a strong effort to gain the victory.

—A benefit match will be played on Thursday at Prospect Park for the groundman of the Manhattan Cricket Club, A. T. Treloar, in which eleven of the principal players of New-York will oppose a twenty-two of Brooklyn.

—S. A. Noon of the Staten Island Athletic Club has now a good lead in the batting averages of the second section of the league, and he should now be able to secure the prize if any be offered for the junior players.

—The Secretary of the Metropolitan League received a letter on Saturday closing with the terms for the match in New-York with the Australians. The game will be played Oct. 3, 4, and 5.

—The St. George's Club of Hoboken plays every Sunday afternoon on the famous cricket ground there, its opponents being usually some of the elevens of the steamships in port.

—The steamship Umbria team will visit Morris Park on Thursday for a game with the veterans of the home club.

NEW GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH.

After the Exercises the Priests Went to a Greek Catholic Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Bishop O'Farrell dedicated the new Greek Catholic church in that part of Trenton known as Chambersburg this morning. This is the first church of the kind in Trenton and cost $10,000. There was a street parade of foreign societies before the service.

There were six Greek Catholic priests present. The Rev. Niophor Chanath of Passaic was the celebrant. The Rev. Teodor Danijanovits addressed the people in Hungarian and Slavonic language.

The priests left to-night for Oliphant Furnace, Penn., where to-morrow the Greek Catholic priests will hold a convention. It will be attended by the twenty Greek priests scattered over the United States.

The object of the convention is to legislate in the interest of the Greek Catholics, who have recently been restored to full ecclesiastical rights in this country. The Greek Catholics were formerly not recognized by the American Bishops, and were only responsible to the Pope.

The Greek priests will form a convention and elect a Vicar General. The Rev. Niophor Chanath of Passaic will probably be chosen. He is the oldest Catholic priest in service in this country.

Greek Catholic priests are allowed to marry. They say mass in the Slavonic language.

CHARLES H. MARVIN MISSING.

He Has Removed His Stock from 947 Broadway and Disappeared.

Charles H. Marvin, whose glove and hosiery establishment at 947 Broadway was well known in the Tenderloin district, is missing.

Mr. Marvin moved his stock of gloves and hose from the store, and he has not been seen since, nor can any clue be obtained as to what he did with his goods. The case is a peculiar one and is attracting much attention in the neighborhood, as it is well known that Mr. Marvin did a flourishing business.

Of all his creditors the ones most concerned are E. A. Newton & Co. of Philadelphia. Marvin owed to this firm about $300 for merchandise. A short time ago he also gave to the firm an order for $1,500 worth of goods, but afterward countermanded the order. Lawyers and detectives have searched for Mr. Marvin in vain.

Mr. Newton said yesterday he had heard Mr. Marvin had gone to Detroit.

Deaths of Two Aged Persons.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Mrs. Mary Putnam Strover, probably the oldest person in Montgomery County, died last night, aged ninety-nine years and five months. She was born in Saratoga County. Mrs. Strover retained her mental faculties to a remarkable degree.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 3.—Phineas Fisher, the oldest person in Hartford, Vt., and probably the oldest in Vermont, died of cholera morbus this morning. He was born in Lyme, N. H., in 1793, and resided in Hartford upward of eighty-five years. His wife died many years ago.

The New Cunarder Bound West.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 3.—The new Cunard Line steamer Lucania, a sister ship of the Campania, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool on her first trip to New-York, reached Roche's Point in 10 hours and 47 minutes. This is an average of 21 knots an hour. The engineers are delighted with the working of her machinery.

Rogers Locomotive Works Reduce Wages.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Rogers Locomotive Company yesterday issued an order reducing the wages of its 1,200 employes from 5 to 25 per cent., to go into effect to-morrow.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The reputation of the Gorham Co. is due in a great degree to the ability of the Company to produce constantly and in profusion the choicest specimens of Solid Silver Wares at reasonable prices.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

It's a little rough on the boy to make him wear a heavy suit in school this half-warm weather—and it's rough, too, wearing the worn-out Summer suit.

Just the thing!—a lot of boys' Spring and Summer Suits marked down to $3.50 and $4; used to be about twice as much.

Heavy suits, too, at your service, with complete Winter outfits for boys going away to school.

Saturday's trade did not take all those $13 bargain men's Overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

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